The Constitution.

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Daily Constitution.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
Office: 36 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS:

Daily, One Year......$10 00
" Six Months......5 00
Weekly, One Year......2 00
" Six Months......1 00

Postage for one year, on Daily, 60 cents; Weekly, 15 cents.

☞ Subscription and Postage must be paid in advance. When postage is not remitted, a deduction in time will be made sufficient to cover postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING FOR USUAL ADVERTISEMENTS, THE RATES NAMED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Length of Square Ten Lines.	1 w'k	2 w'ks	3 w'ks	4 w'ks
One Square	$ 3.50	$ 6.00	$ 8.00	$ 9.50
Two Squares	6.50	11.50	15.50	18.00
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Seven Squares	16.00	27.00	39.00	48.50
Half Column	30.00	55.00	70.00	85.00
One Column	50.00	75.00	90.00	100.00

Advertisements inserted three times a week, one-fourth off the table rates; two times a week, one-half off the table rates; once a week, $1 per square, each insertion. Weekly, $1 per square, each insertion.

Theatres, Shows, Minstrel Companies and such like amusements, $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of any kind in "Preferred Locals" 25 cents per line each insertion. "City Locals" (in brevier) 20 cents per line, each insertion; in "Local and Business," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Captions" are counted as two lines. A line is estimated at 6 words. Contract rates reasonable. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS must be paid in advance.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 14.

The bullionists of New York and New England must begin to feel lonely. There is no section of the country that they can turn to with any reliable hope of securing an ally. Out in the cold.

The new Kansas census shows a considerable increase in the state, but twenty-three counties in the state have lost population in the last five years. Grasshoppers and Indians.

The comptroller of the currency is busily engaged in collecting facts intended to bolster up the national banks. He requests them by circular to state the amount of taxes paid to state, city, town or other authorities for the years 1874 and 1875. Also the amount expended for internal revenue stamps during those years. Too late for such statistics.

The democratic executive committee of Ohio have received information from various parts of the state within the last few days, showing that an organized movement is being made by the republican leaders to import negroes from the neighboring states of Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia, to vote for Hayes. Efforts will be made to frustrate this scheme of a party grown desperate by its falling fortunes.

The Atlanta Constitution's trade paper of yesterday speaks well for the enterprise of the merchants of that city. It contains notices of 66 new advertisements of Atlanta Houses, together with a comprehensive view of the business of the past year and sketches of towns on all the railroads tributary to Atlanta. The publishers of The Constitution have a right to be proud of this issue of their paper.—*Chattanooga Times.*

The New York World wants to know what has become of the little fat suttler, who represents, as it were, Alabama in the United States senate. Where is "Senator" Spencer gone? In all the conflicts of arms, in all the hurried meetings relating to the constitutional convention, not one of them—no, not one—knew Spencer. Has he subsided in the hope of avoiding the punishment that he knows he richly deserves? Where is he hid?

The fight for a capital in West Virginia has resulted in Wheeling's triumph and Charlestown's discomfiture. The supreme court destroyed the latters' last chance, and the books and papers will soon be removed to the banks of the Ohio. Wheeling is in one corner of the state, but nevertheless it is more of a center than the little old village that no one visits except under compulsion. The geographical centers are not always the most convenient political centers.

The Irwinton Southerner again urges the organization of military companies for the purpose of preventing any more insurrectionary movements. "The constitution of Georgia declares that the militia of this state shall include every able bodied man of sound mind, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. By a law passed in accordance with this constitutional provision, the organization of volunteer companies is invited, who will be commissioned by the governor, and form a part of the militia forces of the state, subject to the orders of the governor, in cases of insurrection. And strictly in accordance with this law we have advocated and do still advocate the formation of white military companies, and call upon the people who desire protection to give liberally for their equipment." The Southerner evidently knows that all such companies must provide their own arms, as the state has none to issue to them. Applications are on file for more arms than the state can furnish in years.

A Curious London Bank.

[From a London Letter to the Liverpool Post.]

There has lately been a considerable commotion in one of the most curiously-conducted business concerns in London, or perhaps in the world. I mean the bank of Childs & Co., in Fleet street. This as your readers may have heard, is the establishment which I suppose for more than a hundred years has used the upper part of Temple Bar as a muniment-room, were many notable autographs and account books having historical associations were to be seen by the curious. The singular thing about the bank, however, is its constitution. Originally it was founded by the Jersey family, and the head of that house has, I believe, always retained partnership, but the other partners are taken from among the clerks on a sort of tontine principle, so that every clerk who enters the bank must, if he lives long enough, become a partner. As this is a step from hundreds a year to thousands, one might suppose the effect would be somewhat remarkable. Human nature is, perhaps, bad enough to warrant one in supposing that the clerk next in succession might be tempted to place the partners as much as possible in cold draughts, or to beguile them into unhealthy ways of life. At the very least, there must be a rather morbid interest in the bodily state of these old gentlemen, and when one of them is absent on account of ill health, the throbbing of expectancy must become almost unbearable. Of late there have actually been, either by death or removal, four successive retirements from partnership, following each other very closely. The glee of the juniors under such circumstances must have been well nigh uncontrollable. And anyone who was privileged to tell the secrets of the bank might make a very good magazine article out of its various old fashioned ways. It is only comparatively lately that engraved checks were introduced. Until then it was always usual for ladies and gentlemen who had accounts at the bank to write their drafts on plain paper. There are probably few business accounts kept at such an establishment, and I dare say old-fashioned and aristocratic connections of the bank like it all the better for its old world peculiarities.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Democrats Giving a Close Chase.

A Survivor of the Equinox Picked Up.

Failed.

Glasgow, Sept. 14.—John Watt, a merchant tailor, has failed. Liabilities $250,000.

Aground.

Cape Hatteras, September 14.—The H. W. McClosky, from North Carolina for Philadelphia, is aground in breakers. Assistance sent.

Died.

Fort Monroe, September 14.—Rev. M. L. Chevers, for forty years post chaplain at this place, is dead. Aged eighty-four.

Edwin Booth.

New York, September 14.—The recovery of Edwin Booth has been protracted. He may have to cancel some of his engagements.

Vessel Saved.

London, Sept. 14.—A leak was discovered in the State of Virginia, 100 miles east of Cape Race, with 14 feet of water, before the leak could be made water tight. The compartments saved the vessel.

The Constitutional Party.

London, September 15.—A special dispatch from Paris to the Daily News, reports that the constitutional party in France, has resolved to force Mons. Buffett to break openly with the Bonapartists at the next meeting of the permanent committee, or convene the assembly before the appointed time.

Picked Up.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Reuben Burr, the sole survivor of the Equinox picked up, had floated 30 hours on the pilot house, was helmsman of the vessel. She sprung a leak at one o'clock, after the bulwarks had been stove in; and it was decided to lower the boats. The Mayo was hailed to come alongside. The hail was either unheard or unheeded, and the boat was lowered with five men in it, when the vessel went down. Burr and the captain swam a long distance side by side, and subsequently Burr caught the pilot house with the cook, who after twenty-four hours slipped off exhausted.

Maine Election.

Portland, September 14.—One hundred and forty towns have been heard from. Connor has 28,670; Roberts 26,190. The republican majority will probably reach 5,000, against 10,000 last year. The congressional contest for the vacancy in the 4th district is close. The democrats gain in the senate; the house probably unchanged.

In a hundred and eighty-four towns Connor has 34,874 votes; Roberts 32,193; republican loss 3,945. If the ratio holds out the republican majority will be 3,500. The towns unheard from, last year, gave the republicans 21,190; democrats 12,085. Plaisted, republican candidate for congress, is ahead of his ticket and is probably elected.

Here's Richness.

[California letter to Chicago Times]

The stock of the Consolidated Virginia consists of $108,000 shares, par value $100 each. It sells for $340 to $360 a share, and pays more dividends each year than the original par value of the shares. Of these Flood, MacKay, Fair and O'Brien own 62,000. The California mine has 540,000 shares at $100 par values, now selling at from $60 to $70. The firm owns 295,000 of these shares, as well as a majority of the Best & Belcher, Gould & Curry, Savage, Hale & Norcross, Eutaw and Occidental.

There were shipped from the consolidated Virginia about 2,000 bars of gold and silver, unseparated, or about $7,000,000, previous to this year. The following, which I copied from the books of the company, verified by bills, receipts, etc., shows the amount of business since the beginning of this year. During January there were shipped $1,100 697; February, $1,300,743; March, $1,707,574; April, $1,509,657; May, $1,521,777, and June, $1,503,816. From $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year, to be taken out of a single mine, is something worthy of remark.

At the end of every month the mines and the mills "clean up;" that is, they take their machinery to pieces, take up the floors, etc., and collect all the gold and silver that may be in crevice seams, or adhering to any portion of the mills. When they begin to work again it takes sometime for the amalgamating-pans to fill up and begin to produce. "As for the richness of the mines," continued this old miner and mine operator, "there can be no doubt. Do you suppose these gentlemen (meaning Mackay, Flood, and others) would let everybody go down into the mine, if there was a doubt about it? Besides, look about you." It must be confessed that, to all appearances, there was boundless prosperity. Bars of gold and silver, worth from $3,000 to $4,000 each, were stacked up by hundreds in the rooms and halls, wagons were being loaded with them, and they were thrown about as if they were so many pigs of iron. In one room half a dozen men were working over as many furnaces, melting the silver and molding it into bars—very hot work. In the mine, close by, 650 men were employed night and day, with no Sunday play-spell. Engines, hoisting works, machine shops, chutes, railroads, saw mills, and buildings large enough for the world's fair were on every hand, in value reaching into the millions. The machinery in one mill cost a quarter of a million of dollars, and one engine in the Savage mine cost $120,000. In the consolidated Virginia mine alone, 1,000,000 feet of lumber are used every month for bulk-heads, and 40,000 cords of wood are burned in one year in the several mills and mines belonging to Mackay, Fair & Co. They have between three thousand and four thousand men employed at an average price of four dollars per day. The pay-roll of one mine, which I saw myself for the month of June, amounted to about $70,000. The firm pays $40,000 a quarter, or $200,000 a year, as tax on the production of bullion for one mile. The discount and express charges on bullion to San Francisco cost the company about $80,000 a month. The assay department, spoken of above, is able to melt, bar, assay, and stamp $100,000 a day in gold and silver bars in combination, the gold being about 45 per cent. The weight of the bars is from 90 to 110.

Terrible Fight Between Squaws.

The Western Nebraska says: A lively fracas is reported to have occurred in a hunter's camp on the headwaters of the Republican a week ago to-day. The party of hunters consisted of six white men, four of whom had squaws for wives. It was the habit of the party, as is the usual custom with such outfits, to leave pretty much all of the details of the camp work to the squaws, who perform the cooking, do the washing, and such other work as was necessary to the general comfort of the lords of the kingdom. It is rarely ever the case that squaws thus invested with the care of a camp forget themselves and indulge in practices displeasing to the hunters whom they have engaged to serve. But in this instance we have a most flagrant conception. On the day referred to the hunters left the camp for their day's work, leaving the four squaws in charge of the camp, with instructions to have a meal ready at the hour of sunset. The hunters returned about the time specified to find a state of affairs more shocking and desperate even than these sons of border life were accustomed to see. Among the essential stores provided for their trip was a keg of whisky, which was regarded as entirely safe in the hands of the squaws, but the evil spirit tempted them and they fell. The camp presented an appearance suggestive of having been struck by a double-geared whirlwind or forty strokes of chain lightning. The cooking utensils were scattered around in magnificent confusion, the flour sack had been ripped open and the flour scattered promiscuously; knives, forks, dishes, and everything seemed to have been caught up in the whirlwind and strewn in every direction. Two of the squaws were lying lifeless within a few feet of the camp, with their faces gashed in the most ghastly manner, and their faces literally cut to pieces. One squaw had dragged herself several feet after she had been disemboweled, dragging her entrails after her; the other was lying on her face with her mouth in a pool of blood, her tongue cut out and her scalp lifted. The other two were lying in the midst of the confusion dead-drunk, one still having a tight grip on the handle of a whisky keg. Both were considerable mutilated with knives, one having an eye gouged out, and the other had passed through the conflict with no more serious damage than the loss of an ear and the tip end of her nose. The hunters took in the situation at a glance. The squaws had it into their heads to go on a hilarious old drunk, which terminated in a bloody fight that was waged vigorously until the tragic end. The dead squaws were buried in rude holes as they were found, and the disabled squaws were taken back to the Kansas Pacific, where they were turned over to the fragment of the tribe to which they belonged. The hunters say that one squaw does first-rate, and is really indispensable to the prosperity of a camp, but two or more together is sure to bring trouble. At any rate they have tried the experiment for the last time; are satisfied woman is woman, no matter what kind of skin she wears.

THE WAY THEY WORKED IT.

Interesting Developments Concerning the Whisky Frauds. $700,000 Stolen in Four Months.

[Chicago Times.]

Commissioner Pratt, preparatory to making up his report to the secretary of the treasury, addressed a letter to H. T. Yaryan, chief of revenue special agents to furnish him a history of the whisky frauds and the methods at present in operation to check them. Mr. Yaryan's reply is very long and very interesting, from the fact that his descriptions of the frauds have an exactness never found in published accounts written by people unfamiliar with the technicalities of the revenue business. The statement is given out for present publication, for the purpose of correcting errors that may have crept into the public mind in regard to the whisky frauds. The department especially desires that the public shall be informed upon this subject, as much depends upon a good, wholesome public opinion in securing the proper prosecution of the whiskey thieves.

Mr. Yaryan describes two modes in which the frauds are perpetrated, both of course, by collusion of United States officers, and says: "In one of the two ways above described, all the frauds recently discovered have been committed, and the government has lost thereby $3,000,000 in the last two years. The frauds have mainly been carried on at four places, namely: St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Evansville, and all at distilleries producing what is called highwines. This class of spirits does not require 'ageing,' as does the sour-mash whisky of Kentucky. Consequently it does not excite suspicion to find highwines on the market to-day that were produced yesterday. The rapid transfer from the distillery to the market affords special facilities for the re-use of stamps, which is scarcely possible with the whiskies of Kentucky, which require a year's warehousing before being ready for the market." The report concludes as follows: "As an indication of the extent of the frauds above described, I have the honor to report that documentary evidence is in possession of your office, which has warranted the seizure of twenty-three distilleries and thirty-six rectifying houses, and implicated over fifty United States gaugers and storekeepers. The evidence also shows the issue between Dec. 1, 1874, and May 1, 1875, of fraudulent spirits by the duplication of 6,000 packages, containing probably 350,000 proof gallons, and by the aid of false gauging, to the additional amount of 450,000 proof gallons. This, of course, is but a small portion of the fraud actually committed, but in itself indicates the loss of tax to the government, in four months, to an amount not less than $700,000."

WAS THIS LOUIS REHM?

Suit Brought by a Depositor Against the Planters' National Bank for $24,805.33.

[From the Louisville Ledger.]

John Mitchell entered suit against the Planters' National Bank, in the Chancery Court, yesterday evening, for the recovery of $24,805 33, which he claims rightfully belongs to him, because of false and fraudulent entries, credits, and checks, on the part of the bank. He says he opened an account with the bank on the 28th of October, 1865, by depositing with them $2,500, and up to 1870, at various times, he deposited large sums with it. He says that he is an "unlearned man," and, at the time of opening an account with the bank, he was ignorant of the ways of transacting business with banks; and, in consequence, relying upon the honesty and probity of the officials, kept no pass-book, and did not require of the bank to enter his deposits when made.

Some time in 1870 he demanded a statement of account between himself and the bank, and was furnished a pass-book with a statement. He demanded the checks drawn by him, and the bank handed him all, except those drawn from the 3d of December, 1865, to January 31st, 1867, inclusive, telling him that they had been handed to Louis Rehm, Sr, father of one of the bank officials. This was done without his knowledge or consent, and he has never yet recovered them. He charges and avers that the statement of account handed him is fraudulent and false, and that, according to it, he has only $226 to his credit in the bank; whereas it is indebted to him in a large sum on deposits never drawn out. He claims that he is charged with thirty-six different checks never drawn by him, and never authorized by him to be drawn, which he now repudiates and denies. He then gives the dates and amounts of the alleged fraudulent checks. He says he issued his check to Louis Rehm, Sr., for $1,000, which is charged against him by the bank as $4,000. There are other charges against him amounting to $22,415 63 which he never drew; if drawn it was not his act and deed. He avers that he has made large deposits of currency, notes and checks, the latter for collection, with which he has never been credited, and large sums of discounts placed to his credit he denies being just.

He states that the total illegal charges and deposits unaccounted for, amount to $32,720 83, subject to a just credit of of $7,915 50, leaving a balance of $24,805 53 is justly due him, and he prays judgment for that amount. He avers that by the negligence of the directors the accounts were fraudulently made with a view to cheating him out of his money, and asks, in addition to the above amount, full interest from the date of the fraudulent entries and charges, praying that the bank be compelled to show when they began.

Coal! Coal!

Coal Creek, Montevallo
Jefferson Mines.

ALL OF THE BEST VARIETIES,
Wholesale and Retail.

THE undersigned are now putting in a large stock of all grades of Coal, which they will offer to the public at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES until September 15th. After that time rates will advance.

We have facilities surpassed by none, and being a new firm, we ask a trial at the hands of the public.

Our yard is on the corner of Forsyth and Railroad streets. Give us a call.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO MANUFACTURERS. SMITH & THOMAS.
june15—deod?m

JOSEPH GORDON,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 24 Peachtree street,
ATLANTA......GEORGIA

COUNTRY work solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. aug26—d1y

For Sale,

A SMALL FARM of 14 acres, with good 4 room dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, 300 or 400 young,

Choice Fruit Trees,

two miles from the center of Atlanta. For further particulars apply to or address "M," Constitution office.
aug29—d1aw&w1m

Dry Goods, Carpets, etc.

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods

38 Whitehall St. | 38 Whitehall St.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

10 cases Standard Fall Prints, 8 cents.
20 cases soft finished Bleached Domestic, 1 yard wide at 8½, 9, 10, 11 and 12½c.
5 bales Ticking and Stripes, from 10 cents up.
4 cases Scotch Ginghams, 10 and 12½ cents.
5 cases Bleached Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, 28 cents, worth 30.
5 cases Bleached Sheeting, 2 1-2 yards wide, 20 cents, worth 35.
Cases Pillow Casing, 1¼ yards wide, 15 cents.

Liberal Discounts to Wholesale Dealers.

BARGAINS IN LINENS.

50 pieces Half Bleached Table Linen, all pure flax, 35 cents.
20 pieces Bleached Table Damask, 60 cents, worth $1 00.
All Linen Doylies, 60 cents per dozen, worth 85
10 pieces Turkey Red Table Linen, 75 cents, cheap at $1 00.
Irish Fronting Linens, pure flax, at 30 cents, worth 40 cents.

Great Bargains in Flannels

All-wool Red and White Flannels at 22 1 2 cents, reduced from 30 cents.
Opera Flannel, in all colors, at 45 cents—last year 60 cents.
Plaid Opera Flannels very cheap.
All-wool Medicated Twilled Flannel at 45 cents.
Canton Flannels at 10 cents—a bargain at 15 cents.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

CASSIMERES & JEANS

20 cases Jeans, in Dark, Grey, Black and Brown, 10 cents up.
5 cases all-wool Cassimeres, 50 cents per yard up.
A full line of Black Doeskins, Broadcloths, Tricats and Beavers, very low.
A good quality Black Water-Proof, 90 cents, worth $1 25.

Great Bargains in Dress Goods.

Great Bargains in Black and Colored Silks.
Great Bargains in Black Alpacas and Mourning Goods.
30 pieces Black Alpaca, 25, 30 and 35 cents—color guaranteed.
We would again call the attention of the trade to our 40, 50 and 60 cent Brilliantine Alpacas, equal to those sold in other houses at 60, 75c and $1.

Liberal Discounts to Wholesale Dealers.

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, &c.

Great Bargains in Ladies and Gents' Underwear.
Great Bargains in Ladies and Gents' Hosiery.
Great Bargains in Ribbons, Neck Ties and Ruching.
Great Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs.
Great Bargains in Laces, Kid Gloves and Corsets.
Great Bargains in Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

Great Bargains in Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
Great Bargains in English and American three-Ply Carpets.
Great Bargains in English and American two-Ply Carpets.
Great Bargains in Stair Carpeting.
Great Bargains in Hemp Carpeting.
Great Bargains in Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Rugs and Mats.

In connection with the above we have formed an Upholstering Department, presided over by Mr. J. J. LOGUE, who wishes his friends and our many customers to call on him at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S,
38 Whitehall Street.
J. C. SHANNON, - - Superintendent.
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Furchgott, Benedict & Co., Jacksonville, Florida.
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THE GRANGERS'
Life & Health Insurance Co.
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Authorized Capital $4,500,000

Of which $100,000 to be owned in each Department. Each Policy-holder is entitled to a vote in the management of the Company.

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA.
Capital Stock......$100,000.
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Georgia Department, Rome, Georgia.
Capital Stock......$100,000.
Office, No. 2 Commercial Building,
Major C. G. SAMUEL, President......ALFRED SHORTER, Vice-President,
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Security! Economy! Liberality!

are the Leading Principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued in sums of $100 to $10,000. Also, Term Policies of One, Three, Five or Seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after two annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a paid up Policy or Cash Surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the Non-forfeiting and Cash Surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

☞ GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Address C. G. Samuel, President, Rome, Ga.
W. G. ENGLAND, of Mobile, Alabama,
aug31—deod3m General Superintendent of Agencies.

Coal and Lumber.

COAL! COAL!
—AND—
Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

W. S. WILSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
EDWARD PARSONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Genuine
Coal Creek and Montevallo Ala. Coal.
—ALSO, DEALER IN
YELLOW PINE, LUMBER, LATHS AND SHINGLES.

☞ The best Lump Coal Creek and Montevallo Coal for Grate and Stove purposes a specialty. ☜ I am now offering special inducements to parties wishing to lay in their winter supply of Coal, by the car load. Money saved is money made. Buy your winter Coal now while it is CHEAP.

Parties building or anticipating building, will do well to give me a call. I am offering the best Yellow Pine Lumber at very low prices.

All I ask of the public is a trial. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Coal Yard and Office on Broad and Peachtree streets, near Walton street. Lumber Yard corner Broad and Walton. july31—dsun&wed2mo

Winship's.

WINSHIP & BROTHER,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
MANUFACTURERS
— OF —
THE CELEBRATED
Winship Cotton Gin.

WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS PRICE REDUCED TO $3 50 PER SAW without reducing the Standard Qualities of the Gin,

THE
New Winship Cotton Press.

Arranged for Hand, Horse, Steam or Water Powers. The best and cheapest Press in use. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. PRICE, $100 00 and upwards.

Horse-Powers, Gin Gearing
SAW MILLS, SORGHUM MILLS,
Grist Mills and Mill Gearing,
OF ALL KINDS.
Steam Engines
For Plantation use, ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
☞ Send for Catalogue an [june17—d1aw&w3mo

40,000 Fruit Trees.

AS RECEIVER of Messrs. Irwin & Thurman, I had to carry over for next Fall's trade, about forty thousand or more Fruit Trees, consisting mostly of the following varieties:

APPLES—	Shockly	5,000
"	Yates	4,000
"	Astrican	2,000
"	Chattahoochee Greening	1,000
"	Yellow Horse	1,500
"	Bumcombe	1,200
"	Red English Crab	800
"	Hoover	400
"	Equinietelle	400
"	Gravenstine	300

and a number of other varieties from five to two hundred. Stock of Apples near twenty thousand.

PEACHES—	Hale's Early	6,000
"	Early Tillotson	3,000
"	Amelao	3,000
"	Cole's Early Red	1,400
"	Bustain's Och	2,000
"	Lemon Cling	300
"	Baldwin's Late	500
"	Chinese Cling	600
"	George 4th	80
"	Old Newington	60
"	Early Newington	30
"	Eliza Thomas	50
"	Eliza Schmidt	50

and other varieties in small numbers, from 50 to 100, in all about twenty thousand.

GRAPES—2,000 or more, of the following varieties: Ives, Concord, Hartford, Perkins and Clinton

Almonds	30
Plums	100
Chestnuts	20
Dbl Flowering Peach	20
Irish Junipers	50
Norway Spruce	
Roses	15 to 10
Nectarines	
Dwarf Pears	

I am anxious to close out the entire stock and would sell a bargain, so as to enable the purchaser to double his money.

AGENTS WANTED.—All applicants will please give good references. Trees packed and delivered to the railroad Charge for packing, cost of material.

I have also propagated on the same Nursery, a fine lot of Standard Pear Trees, four years old, most of them well grown; fine Trees suitable for city lots, which I will sell—not connected with the Receiver's department. July 24th, 1875. Address
E. H. MUSE, Receiver,
No. 11 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.
july23—d2aw3mo Principal.

CATOOSA LIME WORKS
C. W. GRAY & CO.,
Graysville......Georgia.

CONTRACTORS AND LIME DEALERS will find us prepared to supply the cheapest Lime in the market. The capacity of our Kiln enables us to always fill orders without delay. The high character already attained by our Lime, as evinced by the endorsement of builders and architects all over the country, fully proves its good quality. We guarantee a bushel of our Lime to yield as much when slaked and to form as strong a bond in work as any in the market, and invite comparison and test with any other lime. Analysis of our Plastering Lime, by Prof. Wm. J. Land, of Atlanta, shows 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime, proving it to be one of the purest in the world

Our Hydraulic Lime

is superior for cisterns, sewers, foundations and walls, and will give satisfaction to all using it.

Special rates of freight on car load lots from the works to all the principal points in the South.

To Planters.

We will furnish Lime for Agricultural Purposes cheaper than any other Works in the South can do. aug6—dsun-wed6m

1876. HANLEITER'S. 1876.
Atlanta City Directory,
FOURTH ANNUAL EDITION.

To be issued on or about the first of December next,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Complete in all its departments. Invaluable to business men. The stranger's friend. Will contain EVERY NAME IN THE CITY, and Classified Business Directory, together with much other valuable information.

☞ Be sure the agent who calls upon you represents Hanleiter's Directory, as the proprietor has no connection with any other. Remember the old ORIGINAL RESIDENT PUBLISHER.

Terms—$2 50 per copy. Sold only to subscribers. WM. R. HANLEITER,
sep9—dtf Box 160, Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES HUNTER,
No. 110 Bryan street,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
BROKER,

AND and dealer in Coin, Securities and Exchange. Loans negotiated. Advances made on securities placed in my hands for sale at current rates. Refers to Southern Bank, Savannah, Ga. [sep11-d

Municipal Voters.

THE time for electing Councilmen of the various wards of the city and an Alderman at large, is fast approaching, and all voters who wish to participate in the coming Municipal election are required to register their name, and are hereby notified to come to come to my office, after the 10th instant, and do the same as the books will be open at that time, and remain open until the 10th of November. All who fail to attend to this be debarred the right of voting for their candidates.

Office hours from 7½ o'clock till 12 a. m., and from 1½ o'clock till 5½ o'clock p. m.
FRANK T. RYAN,
sep9—d1w City Clerk.

Buy Only the
GENUINE
St. Louis Strictly Pure White Lead.
Red Seal Brand.
Pure Linseed Oil, and Colors of good quality, and honest measure and weights.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 11 North Pryor street, Atlanta.
sep12—dtf

Land Buyers, Look to your Interest.

J. J. MARBUT is offering for sale his pretty little 26 acre Farm, 3 miles from car shed, near Flat Shoal Road. Land fertile.

Place well Improved.

Good orchard. Good water. Surroundings good. For further particulars call at No. 508 Decatur street. sep12—d3t

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
THE LINEN STORE,
— TO —
No. 35 Whitehall Street.

WE have now in store the largest and most extensive stock of Irish and Scotch Linens ever imported to the South. Grateful to our patrons and the public for their generous patronage in the past, we are assured that the superior quality of our goods and the extremely low prices we can offer are certain guarantees of our future popularity.

All are invited to call and examine our stock. WM. ERSKINE & CO.
sep12—d1m

Winter Grazing Oats.

1000 BUSHELS of this the only perfectly reliable

Winter Oat

now known to the public. It will not winter kill. Plant it from now until Oct. 10th. Sow it in your city lots and plantations. It can be grazed the same as Barley or Rye, and is much cheaper. Ten to twenty heads often come from one seed.

MARK W. JOHNSON & WOODRUFF,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
sep10—d1w

Educational.

Important to Parents and Guardians.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL
Academy of the Visitation,
Near Wheeling, W. Virginia.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of this celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have long been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made this Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity of dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum), will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars, apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia.
aug29 aug8—d2aw3m

Wesleyan Female College
MACON, GEORGIA.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will open
Wednesday, September 15th, 1875,
with a full Corps of Professors and Teachers.
Apply for Catalogues to
REV. W. C. BASS, D.D, President,
or REV. W. C. SMITH, Secretary.
july21—d2mo

Patapsco Female Institute
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

THIS Institute has been in operation for 36 years. The number of pupils limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central, and is easily reached by railroad from Baltimore and Washington City. For circulars, address MRS. R. H. ARCHER, Ellicott City Post-office, Maryland.
july17—deod2mo

1875. 1875.
LaGrange Female College.

THE Fall Term of this institution will open August 18th, with the following

FACULTY:
Rev. J. R. MAYSON, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics and Moral Science.
J. T. JOHNSON, A. M., Professor of Latin and English Literature.
——, Prof. of Natural Science and French.
Miss JENNIE McFAIL, Teacher of Calisthenics.
Miss LUCY CARPENTER, Teacher of Art Department.
Miss IRENE COWLES, Music.
Mrs. FANNIE J. MAYSON, Teacher of Primary Department.

BOARDING—Board and Literary Tuition in the College, including lights and fuel. $105 per term. Charges for board and tuition one half in advance and balance at the middle of the term Each pupil boarding in the College will be required to furnish one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases and half dozen towels. For further information address Rev. J. R. MAYSON,
aug6—d2m President.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

NO. 59 FRANKLIN STREET, (between Cathedral and Park,) Baltimore, Maryland. The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will re-open on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th. For Circulars address
MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE,
july25—deod2m

Eclectic Institute,
133 West Madison street,
Baltimore......Maryland.
MRS. LETITIA TYLER SEMPLE,
PRINCIPAL.

THIS boarding and day school for Young Ladies opens 16th September, and closes about 25th of June. English, Music, Mathematics, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Drawing, Painting and Dancing, taught by most able Professors and Teachers; also neatness and simplicity in dress, with modesty and propriety in deportment. Pupils can remain after the close of the school and attend the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. For circulars apply to the Principal. sep3—d3w

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY
STAUNTON, VA.
Miss MARY J. BALDWIN
PRINCIPAL.

THE Academic Term of this Institution begins the second Wednesday in September and closes the middle of the following June.

This is the largest first class Institution in Virginia, and has a corps of upwards of thirty officers and teachers. The English course is as thorough as it is extensive.

Advantages for Music and Languages cannot be surpassed. Seven Music teachers—four instrumental and three vocal—are constantly employed, whose reputation has extended as far as the school is known.

A resident French governess teaches pupils to speak the language as well as to read and write. Both French and German are both spoken at the table by pupils studying these languages.

The buildings are convenient, comfortable, and elegant, furnished with complete apparatus and Pianos and Organs from the factories in New York and Baltimore.

For further particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue. june15—d3m

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL,
197 AND 199 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Maryland.
Established 1842.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
PRINCIPALS—MR. & MRS. WILSON M. CARY, MRS. GEN'L JOHN PEGRAM
French the Language Spoken.
july25—deo2m&w4t

F. I. SAGE,
Manufacturer of
Cement Drain and Sewer Pipe,
405, 407, 409 East Worthington St.,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., September 6, 1875.
Infringement Notice, "Extra."

THIS is to inform the public of Atlanta and vicinity that John C. Sage & Co., are duly licensed to manufacture Cement Drain Pipe under my patent, bearing date of July 29th, 1873. Any further misrepresentations by envious interested parties will be dealt with according to law.
sep12—d3t F. I. SAGE.

Railroads.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY

Commencing Sunday MAY 30th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD.
(DAILY.)

Leave Atlanta	4 10 p m
Leave New Holland	6 50 p m
Leave Mt. Airy	8 16 p m
Leave Toccoa	9 00 p m
Leave Seneca City	10 21 p m
Leave Greenville	12 12 a m
Leave Spartanburg	1 44 a m
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 a m

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD.
(DAILY.)

Leave Charlotte	8 00 p m
Leave Spartanburg	11 54 p m
Leave Greenville	1 28 a m
Leave Seneca City	3 09 a m
Leave Toccoa	4 34 a m
Leave Mt. Airy	5 15 a m
Leave New Holland	6 25 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 30 a m

ACCOMMODATION,
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)

Leave Atlanta	6 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 10 p m

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with R. and D. trains, arriving at Richmond at 8:40 p. m., making close connections for all Eastern cities; also, with trains of C. and O. Railroad for Virginia Springs, thereby avoiding midnight transfer at Charlottesville.

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with trains of Carolina Central Railroad for Wilmington and with trains of Western Division of C. C. Railway for Lincolnton, &c.; also with trains of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Passenger trains Westward run in direct connection from 3 p. m., train out of New York, making time from

New York to Atlanta
ONLY 42 1-2 HOURS.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS and other summer resorts on sale at principal coupon offices in South and Southwest.

Fare as Low and Time as Quick

To Eastern Cities or Virginia Springs as by any other Route of Atlanta.
JOHN B. PECK,
may20—dtf Master Transportation.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Central and Southwestern Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 20, 1875.

ON and after Sunday, June 20th, passenger Trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and Branches, will run as follows:

TRAIN No. 1, GOING NORTH & WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Columbus	1 45 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Columbus with Western Railroad for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc. Sleeping cars run through Macon to Montgomery. At Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line for all points North and Northwest.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	11 30 a m
Arrives in Eatonton	4 00 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 25 p m

TRAIN No. 2, GOING NORTH & WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 40 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 10 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 25 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula	9 10 a m
Leaves Macon for Albany	9 10 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 55 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	7 15 p m
Arrives at Albany	4 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Eufaula, Atlanta and Albany daily. For Columbus, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run through to Arlington on Blakely Extension Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Trains for Eufaula connect with the Fort Gaines trains at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 20 p m
Leaves Columbus	1 30 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 23 a m
Leaves Albany	10 52 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 55 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula and Albany	5 15 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives in Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives in Savannah	6 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and Augusta, and Train No. 1 from points on the Southwestern Railroad, Atlanta and Macon. The Milledgeville and Eatonton train runs daily, Mondays except.

WM. ROGERS,
Gen'l Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
VIRGIL POWERS,
Eng. and Sup t. Southwest R. R. Macon.
june24—dtf

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Georgia Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 00 a m
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Augusta	3 30 p m

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta	7 40 a m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Western & Atlantic Railroad

AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

"KENNESAW ROUTE."

The following Schedule takes effect June 5th, 1875.

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.
Leave Atlanta	4 10 p m
Arrive Cartersville	6 14 p m
Arrive Kingston	6 42 p m
Arrive Dalton	8 24 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	10 25 p m
	No. 3.
Leave Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrive Cartersville	9 22 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 56 a m
Arrive Dalton	11 54 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	1 56 p m
	No. 11.
Leave Atlanta	5 55 p m
Arrive Cartersville	8 41 p m
Arrive Kingston	9 17 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 35 p m

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 41 p m
Arrive Kingston	7 38 p m
Arrive Cartersville	8 12 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 15 p m
	No. 4.
Leave Chattanooga	5 00 a m
Arrive Dalton	7 01 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 07 a m
Arrive Cartersville	9 42 a m
Arrive Atlanta	12 06 n'n
	No. 12.
Arrive Dalton	1 00 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 19 a m
Arrive Cartersville	5 18 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 30 a m

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 1 and 2, between New Orleans and Baltimore.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 1 and 4, between New Orleans and Baltimore.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 1 and 2, between Atlanta and Nashville.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 3 and 2, between Louisville and Atlanta.

☞ No change of cars between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and Baltimore, and only one change to New York.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 4 10 p. m., arrive in New York the second afternoon thereafter at 4 15 p. m.

Excursion Tickets to the Virginia Springs and various Summer Resorts will be on sale in New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, at greatly reduced rates 1st June.

Parties desiring a whole car through to the Virginia Springs or to Baltimore, should address the undersigned.

Parties contemplating traveling should send for a copy of KENNESAW ROUTE GAZETTE, containing schedules, etc.

☞ Ask for Tickets via "Kennesaw Route." B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
june4—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta & West Point R. R.

TIME TABLES.

To take effect Tuesday, September 14th, 1875, at 1:55 a. m.

Passenger Train—Outward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Atlanta		10 25 p m
East Point	10 45 p m	10 45 p m
Red Oak	11 01 p m	11 06 p m
Fairburn	11 24 p m	11 25 p m
Palmetto	11 41 p m	11 42 p m
Powell's	12 05 a m	12 05 a m
Newnan	12 20 a m	12 21 a m
Pucket's	12 36 a m	12 41 a m
Grantville	12 56 a m	12 57 a m
Hogansville	1 17 a m	1 18 a m
Whitfield's	1 44 a m	1 44 a m
LaGrange	2 04 a m	2 05 a m
Long Cane (meet inward mixed train)	2 31 a m	2 31 a m
West Point	3 50 a m	

Passenger Train—Inward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
West Point		12 00 m
Long Cane	12 16 p m	12 16 p m
LaGrange	12 42 p m	12 43 p m
Whitfield	1 01 p m	1 01 p m
Hogansville	1 22 p m	1 23 p m
Grantville	1 38 p m	1 39 p m
Pucket's	1 54 p m	1 54 p m
Newnan	2 12 p m	2 13 p m
Powell's	2 28 p m	2 28 p m
Palmetto, (meet outward mixed train)	2 50 p m	2 51 p m
Fairburn	3 06 p m	3 06 p m
Red Oak	3 23 p m	3 27 p m
East Point	3 42 p m	3 42 p m
Atlanta	4 00 p m	

Mixed Train—Outward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Atlanta		12 45 p m
East Point	1 15 p m	1 15 p m
Red Oak	1 40 p m	1 45 p m
Fairburn	2 12 p m	2 17 p m
Palmetto (meet inward Pass. Train)	2 42 p m	2 51 p m
Powell's	3 15 p m	3 15 p m
Newnan	3 38 p m	3 43 p m
Pucket's	4 08 p m	4 13 p m
Grantville	4 38 p m	4 50 p m
Hogansville (supper)	5 20 p m	5 50 p m
Whitfield's	6 32 p m	6 32 p m
LaGrange	7 00 p m	7 10 p m
Long Cane	7 50 p m	7 50 p m
West Point	8 20 p m	

Mixed Train—Inward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
West Point		1 55 a m
Long Cane (meet outward Pass Train)	2 25 a m	2 32 a m
LaGrange	3 15 a m	3 20 a m
Whitfield's	3 45 a m	3 45 a m
Hogansville	4 25 a m	4 30 a m
Grantville	5 05 a m	5 10 a m
Pucket's	5 31 a m	5 40 a m
Newnan	6 05 a m	6 10 a m
Powell's	6 33 a m	6 38 a m
Palmetto	7 11 a m	7 15 a m
Fairburn (breakfast)	7 45 a m	8 05 a m
Red Oak	8 30 a m	8 35 a m
East Point	9 00 a m	9 00 a m
Atlanta	9 25 a m	

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent.
W. J. HOUSTON, G. P. A.

Dried Fruit Wanted.

WE will pay the highest Cash Price for DRIED PEACHES, and want to buy 50,000 pounds during the next month. Send or bring samples to our office, Nos. 41 and 43, Alabama street, Atlanta, Georgia.
STEPHENS & FLYNN,
aug26—d1m Wholesale Grocers, &c.

Daily Constitution.

PRINTER FOR COUNTY AND CITY.

Legal Sales, Tax Sales, all Official Proceedings of City and County, published by authority.

The Largest Circulation, City, County and State—Defies Refutation.

General Traveling Agent:
T. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15.

THE LATE WAR.

The great speech of Senator Thos. M. Norwood before the Alumni of Emory college may be had at our office in neat pamphlet form for 10 cents; three pamphlets for 25 cents; fifteen for $1 00; one hundred for $5 00. Sent postage paid.

Address,
W. A. HEMPHILL & Co.

HON. JOHN IRELAND has accepted the place, resigned by Judge Devine, on the supreme bench of Texas. Judge Devine is now spoken of as a candidate for U. S. Senator.

JAMES H. COLE, the new American evangelist, who is successfully following up the work commenced in England by Moody and Sankey, is a native of Jacksonville, Ill., and rejoices in the title of "major."

WITH the exception of three counties, the new census of Iowa is complete, and it shows, what must be exceedingly gratifying to the folks out there, that the increase of population during the past two years will fall little short of 100,000.

THE resumption bill in a nut shell: Buying coin with currency, at the existing premium, and then buying the same currency back with the coin at par. Was ever such a barefaced and impudent scheme devised to swindle the people for the benefit of bondholders?

GOV. BEVERIDGE will make a requisition for the St. Louis duelists who invaded the sacred soil of Illinois—not to vindicate the majesty of the law for their having fought a duel in that state, but to make a fearful example for others who may shoot so badly.

JUDGE PERSHING, the democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, has a good reform record. Only a week ago he sentenced two of the commissioners of Schuylkill county, convicted of malfeasance and peculation, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 each.

IT appeared upon the late trial of the negro insurgents in Georgia that most of them entertain a belief not only in a third term for Grant, but in his eventual assumption of kingly powers. There are white men also who talk and believe the same thing, and they are, by far, the biggest fools of the two.—[St. Louis Times.

GEORGIA, before the war, used to be called "the Empire State of the South," and the appellation was deserved. Her industries are still experiencing, to a greater or less degree, the blighting influences entailed by that event, but the enterprise and spirit of her people are, happily, unbroken, and must soon rise superior to these and place her again on the path of prosperity.—[New York Daily Bulletin.

THE democratic pyramid for 1875, is as follows:

Connecticut	6	Kentucky	12
North Carolina	10	California	6
Total			34

The republican pyramid stands thus:

Rhode Island 4

We will add to this the five electoral votes of Vermont and the seven of Maine. Total, sixteen. This is the result before we reach Ohio.

Expenses of maintaining the government of Pennsylvania:

1846, Governor Shunk (dem)	$ 216,632 22
1849, Governor Johnson (whig)	237,105 33
1853, Governor Bigler (dem)	253,160 39
1856, Governor Pollock (know-nothing)	317,969 11
1859, Governor Packer (dem)	408,097 40
1862, Governor Curtin (rep)	449,028 87
1868, Governor Geary (rep)	843,539 89
1874, Governor Hartranft (rep)	1,096,253 63

SENATOR THURMAN is confident of a democratic victory in Ohio. He said recently to a reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer: "We shall elect our ticket this fall beyond a doubt. The fight is a big one, and where every foot of ground is contested, but we'll win it, and the question is no longer that of our succeeding, but the extent of our majority. The campaign has been fought thus far on the republican side by an unparalleled system of lying. They have lied about our principles, our platform, our candidates—about every point that we meet them on. Why look at the school question, as they call it. They have done nothing but lie from the first. Then about the Catholic question, and about the old governor, and about every thing that they have brought into the canvass. I never saw a campaign where the truth was so utterly disregarded as it has been by them this year."

CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, who died near Roseville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, was a man who in his time played many parts. His father, a son of a revolutionary officer, was a politician of De Witt Clinton's time, and Caleb, who was born in 1822, and graduated from Munich University at 18, was made consul at Shanghai by Polk. He became a greater traveler, and at length brought up in California, where he was a member and secretary of the constitutional convention of 1849, and designed the coat of arms of the state. Then he traveled abroad again, and returned to this home in New York state, on the Black river. He served in the state senate, was a member of the thirty-third congress, and was appointed by President Lincoln, Governor of Idaho in 1864. His last adventure was on his return to Washington a few years later, when he was robbed of $47,000 of government funds while in a sleeping car. Lyon was a poet and litterateur as well as a politician and a traveler, and published numerous effusions, and he figured considerably as a society man and general adventurer, having been mixed up inter alia in the famous Koszia affair. The Lyon family was once very influential, but it is scattered now and Lyonsdale is in ruins.

WE have it upon the authority of the Atlanta (Ga.) CONSTITUTION that 65 doctors of medicine and 125 lawyers are practicing in that city. They represent about 1,000 persons who are dependent upon them for support; yet there are more doctors than would be needed if a pestilence were raging, and more lawyers than would be called for if every able-bodied citizen of Atlanta were either a plaintiff or defendant. "Only two of the medicine men" we are told, "and barely a dozen of the disciples of Blackstone possess each, property to the amount of $10,000." Business makes business; railways increase travel; but the most charitable cannot be sick just to help along the doctors, or plunge into litigation just to encourage the lawyers. We suppose that what is true of Atlanta is equally true of the whole country, the liberal professions, as they are called, are overcrowded; and although there is always room at the top, mediocrity must be the rule with its consequent want of any marked success, and with a crowd encouraged by no success at all at the bottom. The young bachelors of arts should understand that there are other resources than law, physic, or divinity; and that there is almost everywhere an over-supply of school teachers. Commercial chances are always and everywhere so eagerly improved as to leave little opportunity for new comers; yet they offer more numerous grades of success than the professions. But then there is the broad bosom of the earth waiting for plow and shovel and hoe, and never asking whether the tiller has graduated or not. Dig's the word!—N. Y. Tribune.

ANOTHER interesting letter from Dr. Goldsmith on sewerage, is crowded out, owing to the press of matter, but will appear to-morrow.

Executive Department Notes.

Commissioned—G. J. Rogers, N. P. 810th District, Hall county.

MAINE.

The figures from the Maine towns must make Mr. Blaine, who has the presidential fever in its worst form, feel rather sick. The veteran politician went from county to county trying to rally the faithful and keep up the the vote. He sent for Morton and other of the bloody-shirt wavers, and they came and waved their dirty banners furiously from one end of the state to the other. But the people could not be bamboozed. To make the popular current plain, we give a summary of the votes of the state during the past seven years:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
1874—Governor	52,131	41,734	11,39.
1873—Governor	45,674	33,216	13,358
1872—President	61,422	29,087	32,335
1872—Governor	71,917	54,801	17,216
1872—Congress	72,114	53,811	18,303
1871—Governor	58,757	48,126	10,631
1870—Governor	54,040	44,534	9,506
1869—Governor	51,578	39,854	11,724
1868—President	70,493	42,460	28,033

A tumble from a majority of 32,335 in 1872 to one of about 3,500, in the face of Blaine and his prospects, must be discouraging to all the howling radical leaders who insist on the preservation of a war feeling. Way down in Maine they have found out that the war is over, and radicalism is but a cover for frauds and corruptions. Maine will surely wheel into the democratic line next year. Blaine has probably received his death-blow as a presidential candidate; but he has lost nothing substantial, for a republican nomination will prove a very empty honor in the centennial year of jubilee and reconciliation.

THE SAVANNAH SCHOOLS.

We are glad to chronicle good public schools in any part of the state. At present all the cities—that is, the larger ones—are well supplied with common schools of as high standard as can be found anywhere. Some of the lesser towns are, however, still holding back. This will lead to a difference that will not be pleasant to contemplate. The schoolless sections should begin at once to educate their children, unless they are willing to accept the consequences that inevitably attach to a population that cannot read and write.

We have before us the tenth annual report of the public schools of Savannah. These schools have long borne a high reputation, and perhaps are justly entitled to the praise bestowed upon them by the News, when it styles them "the pride of the state." When the system was first inaugurated in that city at the close of the war, the number of enrolled scholars was only 520; now it is 4,572. The increase has been steady and healthy. "It is sad to contemplate," says Superintendent Baker, "what might have been the condition of a majority of these youths in the impoverished condition of our people consequent upon the war, had not a system of free education been devised to meet the emergency." The large enrollment is nearly evenly divided between the races.

The seven schools of the city were supported last year at a cost of $48,350. The cost per capita for instruction on the total enrollment was $11.15; on the average enrollment, $15.12. The whole number of teachers employed in the city was 61—11 male and 50 female.

The country schools—for the jurisdiction of the board includes the whole of Chatham—consist of four for white and nine for colored children. The white schools were not well attended, and the superintendent suggests the propriety of adopting, as an experiment, the ambilatory system by which a school can be maintained for three months in one neighborhood, and the next three months in another. The difficulty in procuring competent teachers for the colored schools will soon be obviated by the number of fairly educated pupils passing from the city colored schools every year. This supply should be utilized.

The whole report is interesting, and tends to show that public schools increase in popularity and usefulness as they increase in years. Experience makes them more efficient, and arouses a public feeling that leads to a full attendance.

OKEFINOKEE.

We present this morning our third letter descriptive of the preliminary expedition to Georgia's *terra incognita*, the great Okefinokee swamp. The party skirted around the swamp some distance, and then entered its outer rim, crossing the famous river of song, the Suwanee, and reaching the old camp of Floyd and Billy's Island. They found several independent, well-to-do farmers, one of whom had reclaimed a portion of the swamp, and was reaping such harvests from it as would indicate great fertility in the swamp land. In the latter event, then indeed have the people of Georgia a great incentive to reclaim this large body of land, now entirely useless. But this is the great question we propose to settle by our expedition, though there are other points of great interest to be investigated.

MAYOR HAMMOCK will please take notice that the Georgia railroad company has again agreed to transport to Atlanta, free of charge, all "paupers" that the authorities of Augusta do not care to support. The city council of Augusta consider this right worth $2,000 a year to them. As the full fare to Atlanta is five dollars, this means that at least 600 of Augusta's poor are to be shoved on to us annually. The matter should be thoroughly investigated and exposed.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The liabilities of Schuckhardt & Sons, who failed Saturday, are estimated at $1,100,000, which is due abroad.

The Arial ladder fire company, for practice, raised a ladder 120 feet, which was mounted by eight men, and while going through evolutions the ladder cracked at the second section. Three men were killed outright, two died while going to the hospital, and several were injured.

The association of Mexican veterans celebrated the anniversary of the capture of the city of Mexico. The veterans numbering one hundred, assembled at Worth's monument, where they formed a procession. Ex-Senator Pugh, of Ohio, delivered the oration. Among the participants were Generals Gibson, Bites, Kiaz, Lovell and Hooker.

Conway, convicted for entering a house as sanitary inspector, assaulting a lady and stealing $50, has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The commission of J. W. DePeen, post master at Demopolis, has been signed.

The secretary of war has returned from his western inspection tour.

A colored woman sues the Pullman car company for five hundred dollars for refusing her sleeping car accommodations from Cincinnati hither.

The government is still waiting further official dispatches from Mississippi.

Late this afternoon the attorney-general received a dispatch from ex-Senator Pease and one from Lieutenant Guthrie, commanding United States troops in the vicinity of the recently reported disturbed districts. They both report everything perfectly quiet and there is no disturbance, and they regard the sending of troops there entirely unnecessary, and it would be exceedingly impolitic.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—For the south Atlantic and gulf states, partially clearing and cloudy weather; northeast to southeast winds, with falling barometer and increasing cloudiness and rains on and near the south Atlantic and gulf coasts, especially in the southwest, where high winds are probable.

OKEFINOKEE.

An Early Start—"Way Down Upon the Suwanee River"—Fine Productions of a Cypress Pond—The Pocket—Gen. Floyd's Camp Ground—Into the Swamp—Janes' Island—Traces of an Old Plantation.

Swamp Again—Billy's Island—Mr. Lee's Farm—Billy Bowleg's Old Wigwam—Independent Living—Suwanee Lake, &c., &c.

No. 3 of The Constitution's Report.

VALDOSTA, GA., Sept. 10, 1875.

Remembering that Mr. Haines and party would enter the swamp next morning, and that it was expected that we would do the same thing, we determined to start as early as possible and make Floyd's Island that night if it was within the range of possibilities. When the morning star rose above the horizon, we started on our way, with a torch in advance of the wagon until daylight. About 7 o'clock we arrived at Mixon's ferry on the Suwanee river, and halted for breakfast. The river was a bold stream, about 40 yards across and about 3 feet and a half deep, it being unusually low at this time. The bottom was, almost without any variation, coarse white sand without any indication of rocks or pebbles. While I stood and gazed upon its limpid waters, memory carried me back to my childhood days, when my nurse used to sing a lullaby—

> "Way down upon the Suwanee river,
> Far from the old folks at home!"

Little then did I dream that I would be one among the first few adventurers who would attempt to trace the river of song to its source in the great Okefinokee. Little did the old auntie, whose soul has passed to the abode of happy spirits, think that the boy on her knee should some day stand upon the banks of that same river, and with a pensive gaze behold in reality the picture which the old song had painted upon the tablet of his memory, and in the compass of a few minutes retrospect a thousand little things of the bygone days, in connection with the one that taught me to "stand alone!" But I was interrupted in these reflections by Uncle Ben, who wanted to show me the

PRODUCTIONS ON A CYPRESS POND

near by, which Mr. Mixon had drained and cultivated. It was in a few hundred yards of the ferry, almost on the river bank, and contained about ten acres of land. It is doubtless overflowed sometimes by freshets, as the character of the soil is very unlike the ordinary cypress pond, the alluvium resembling very much those rich beds of muck and peat in the Okefinokee. This season having been a dry one, it suited capitally for this low spot, and on it I saw the finest corn and cotton that I have ever seen growing on soil that was not highly fertilized. The corn will undoubtedly make sixty bushels to the acre, and it was very poorly cultivated, having been plowed only twice, while the cotton was a dense mass as high as my head. However, it was not as well fruited in proportion to the size of the stalk as I have seen. This clearly demonstrated the fact that the Okefinokee would be

A GOLD MINE

to Georgia if it could be drained. There is no telling what this pond would produce if an industrious and scientific farmer had hold of it. Mr. Mixon is a man of little information, having "squatted" where he is on government land, and has no idea of the fortune within his grasp. With these few acres (and there are numbers of just such places along the river) he makes his bread, and with his stock and as many fish as he desires, he is happy. The old adage, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," applies directly to him. If David Dixon, of Hancock, had had one hundred acres of such land he would have made his fortune long before he did. In the river there was every indication of quantities of fish, and I desired very much to try my hand with them, but when we returned from our survey of Mr. M.'s crop the boys had breakfast ready, and this pleasure and rare sport was deferred until our return some days after. Of this I will speak in a future letter.

After breakfast we crossed the river at the "ford," and entered what is known as the "pocket." This is a tract of unsurveyed land about fifteen miles in length, and from 1 to 3 miles in width, and bounded on the east and south by the Okefinokee swamp, and the north by the Suwanee river, and on the west by Sweet-water creek; making an island. On it there are several squatters. I am told by Uncle Ben that there is a large hammock on it known as the "Pumpkin Patch," which is very rich soil. The portion which we passed through was ordinary pine land, and rather too low for cultivation. Our general course for a day before we had crossed the river was south, now we filed to the left and went directly up the river for ten miles, until we came to

GEN. FLOYD'S OLD CAMP GROUND,

on the extreme eastern point of the pocket, where the river swamp and Okefinokee comes together, or, in other words, where the river makes out of the swamp. It had been about forty years since Gen. Floyd had camped at this spot, but the works of the axe and spade were very plain. About 4 acres had been cleared off, and now nothing stood there but a sparce growth of sapling pines. Several old wells which had been sunk were to be seen. At this point our road entered the swamp, and after jostling over a rough causeway, constructed with poles through a dense growth of gum, bay and tyty, for three or four hundred yards, we entered

JANES' ISLAND.

This was a mile in length. The growth was a thick scrub of live oak bushes, palmetto and old field pines—rather a singular mixture. At the lower end were the unmistakable traces of an old farm which had parallel ditches every thirty or forty yards, running into the swamp on either side, the work of some centuries ago. This is

A MYSTERY

to me, knowing that the Indians are not an agricultural people, and that they never cultivate more than a small garden, and we have no knowledge of any other people in this country prior to its settlement by the whites. I am told that the Seminoles, forty years ago, claimed to know nothing of it, more than they found it there when that generation came into existence. I have wondered whether or not a squad of Spaniards had wandered up there when Florida was first settled by them, but, of course, I have no means of knowing. Here is room for some one to open a theory.

After going the length of this island, we again entered the swamp on a causeway constructed like the one above mentioned, and a half mile through as dense a swamp as we ever saw, put us on

BILLY'S ISLAND,

so named from having been the place where Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole chief, had his wigwam forty years ago. This was his stronghold from which Gen. Floyd realized so much difficulty in dislodging him. The island is a pine ridge, five miles long, running north and south, and about one mile wide. We turned northeast and went two miles to its northern extremity, where Mr. Jas. Lee lives. We found him a very hospitable gentleman, ready and willing to give us any information to be had in regard to the swamp. The sun had crossed the meridian, and as we were informed that we could not reach Floyd's island that night, we struck camp and after a hastily prepared dinner, we put our cook to work cooking of bread for our tramp into the swamp, and some of us commenced strolling round

MR. LEE'S FARM.

When we entered his field of magnificent corn, the first thing that greeted our vision was a great quantity of very fine watermelons. He gave us liberty to pluck and eat as many as we desired, as he had more than his family could consume by Christmas if they could be preserved. This was a rare treat for us and we heartily enjoyed the privilege he had given us. Mr. Lee's farm was a small hammock before it was cleared, and it was very productive. On it I saw as fine sugar cane growing as it was ever my lot to behold. His potatoes, too, were very fine. He had no cotton planted, being so remote from market, save a small patch of sea-island cotton which he gins and his wife spins and weaves into cloth. In the centre of his corn field he showed us Billy Bowlegs old garden spot. There was not a tree or stump to be seen, and scattered around were quantities of shattered earthenware which was of a reddish clay color, and occasionly an arrow head. About his place was to be seen an occasional cabbage palmetto tree, a growth that I have never seen elsewhere in the swamp.

Mr. Lee is almost

INDEPENDENT OF THE WORLD.

The only articles that he buys besides ammunition, fishing tackle and farming and mechanical implements are coffee and salt. He raises his own bread, bacon, sugar, syrup, beef, potatoes and everything else that he consumes, save fish, venison and honey, which he gets in great quantities around him. He tans his leather and makes his own shoes, and his industrious wife and daughters spin and weave and sew up every thread of clothing they wear. He lives on government land, is lord of all he surveys, and is happy in his quiet solitude. That afternoon we went into

A LARGE LAKE

in the swamp, running up near to his house, and caught a fine chance of fish and saw large quantities of alligators and many other things of interest, but as we gave it a more thorough examination after we returned from Floyd's Island, I will defer for the notice of it until another time.

C. R. P.

STATE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga September 14, 1875.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE.
HONS. L. E. BLECKLEY AND JAMES JACKSON, JUDGES.

Reported Specially for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

Nick Thompson vs. The State. Murder, from Brooks.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of murder, and, on the trial thereof, the jury found him guilty. A motion was made for a new trial on the several grounds set forth therein, which was overruled by the court, and the defendant excepted. There was no error in overruling the defendant's motion for a continuance, inasmuch as the materiality of the testimony of the absent witness was not shown to the court by the affidavit of the defendant or any other person. The court did not err in refusing to sustain the defendant's challenge to the array of the jury put upon him at the trial, inasmuch as it does not appear what was the ground of the challenge, whether it was a legal ground or otherwise. There was no error in admitting the testimony of Pritchard that the deceased had challenged the vote of the defendant in the morning of the day the fatal wound was inflicted, and that about an hour previous thereto, that he heard the defendant say "that he be damned if he didn't wish every white man was in hell! "This evidence was *competent*, in connection with the other evidence in the case, as a circumstance tending to show malice on the part of the defendant towards the deceased, who was a white man. The defendant requested the court to charge the jury: "If two parties, under a sudden heat of passion form a mutual intention to *fight*, and do *fight*, and one of the parties kill the other, the killing is not murder but manslaughter. If the killing under the circumstances, was to prevent the committing of a serious bodily harm, or the commission of a felony, the killing is justifiable homicide. There was no error in refusing the first part of the request in relation to manslaughter for the reason, that it was not applicable to the facts of the case as disclosed by the evidence. There is no evidence in the record of any *mutual intention* of the deceased and defendant to *fight*, or that they did *fight* in pursuance of any such mutual intention, and if the court had given the request in charge, it would have assumed to charge on a statement of facts, not authorized by the evidence, and would have been error. Besides, there is nothing in the request as to the exclusion of all idea of deliberation, or malice either expressed or implied.

The latter part of the request, "If the killing under the circumstances, was to prevent the committing of a serious bodily harm, or the commission of a felony, the killing is justifiable," was also properly refused, because, it did not assert the law correctly as applicable to the evidence, in order to make out a case of *justifiable* homicide on the part of the defendant. Justifiable homicide is the killing of a human being in self defence, or in defence of habitation, or in defence of property, or in defence of *person*, against one who manifestly intends, or endeavors, by violence or surprise, to commit a *felony* on either. A bare fear of any of those before named offenses, to prevent which the homicide is alleged to have been committed, shall not be sufficient to justify the killing. It must appear that the circumstances were sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable man, and that the party killing, really acted under the influence of those fears, and not in a spirit of revenge. New Code, sections 4330–4331. The theory of the defendant's defence was, that it was justifiable homicide under the evidence, and if he had requested the court to have charged the jury, that if they believed from the evidence, that the deceased manifestly intended or endeavored, by violence or surprise, to commit a felony on the person of the defendant, and if from the circumstances disclosed by the evidence, they were sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable man, and that the defendant really acted under the influence of those fears, and not in a spirit of revenge, then they might find the defendant not guilty. Such a charge as this, if it had been requested, should have been given, and doubtless would have been. The latter part of the charge requested, omits to say anything about the defense of the defendant's person against the manifest intention and endeavor of the deceased, by violence or surprise, to commit a felony on the person of the defendant, and for that reason the request was properly refused. It is no error to refuse a request to charge unles the charge requested is a pertinent, legal charge. Code 3915.

The remaining ground of error assigned in the motion is, that the verdict of the jury was contrary to the evidence, and contrary to law. The evidence in the record is conflicting. The evidence of the witnesses on the part of the state is substantially as follows: that on the day of the election, the defendant's vote had been challenged, one witness said by the deceased, another witness said by Wallace, but the defendant was allowed to vote, and after having voted, the defendant, with others, was sitting on the curb of a pump in front of the court house where the people were voting; deceased was going towards the court house with a colored man who was going to vote, and as they were passing the persons seated around the pump some one called Wolf, an old colored man who was going to vote, and had a conversation with him, in which he said he was going to vote the democratic ticket and some of the colored people objected, when deceased said, any man had a right to vote as he pleased, defendant then said "it is a damned lie;" deceased then raised a small walking stick in front of his face, with both hands in the middle of the stick. When deceased raised his stick the defendant arose and deceased made three efforts to strike defendant, holding the stick as before described, deceased fell back ten or fifteen feet, defendant pushing after him; defendant put his left hand on deceased's shoulder, and cut him with his knife, held in his right hand, in the left breast, as one of the witnesses states, made a "lunge at his left breast," the blood came out of the wound as the knife was withdrawn; there were a large number of persons present at the time, and much confusion. Deceased was a small feeble man, weighing about 100 or 115 pounds. One of the witnesses for the State says that deceased struck the defendant with his stick once, when defendant threw up his arm and parried the lick off, the deceased retreating all the time. The evidence for the defendant is in conflict with that of the witnesses for the State in relation to the damned lie being given by defendant to deceased, that is to say, they did not hear the words spoken by defendant, but did hear him say to Wolf: "Old man, I have always been a friend to you, and if you go to the court house and vote the democratic ticket our friendship is forever done," that the deceased struck the defendant three times with his stick, and as he was about to strike the fourth time the defendant cut him with his knife. The evidence does not show that there were any wounds or bruises on the person of defendant. The 4694 section of the Code declares, that on the trial of an indictment for an assault, or an assault and battery, the defendant may give in evidence to the jury any opprobious words or abusive language used by the prosecutor, or person assaulted, or beaten: and such words may or may not amount to a justification according to the nature and extent of the battery, all of which shall be determined by the jury. Assuming that the defendant did call the deceased a damned liar, and that the deceased did strike him, he would have been justifiable in doing so under the law, provided the battery was not disproportioned to the insult offered by the opprobious words. In view of that evidence, under the statute, the striking the defendant by the deceased, could not be considered as such "considerable provocation" under the law, as would rebut the presumption of malice on the part of the defendant in killing the deceased. If the court charged the jury correctly as to the law applicable to the evidence, and we are bound to assume that it did, as there is no exception taken to the charge in the record, we cannot say, as a reviewing court, that the verdict is either contrary to law, or the evidence. In criminal cases, the jury are made the judges of the law as given them in charge by the court, as well as the facts. It is the peculiar province of the jury to judge of the credibility of witnesses when their evidence is conflicting, as in this case, and to believe those who in their judgment are entitled to most credit, taking into consideration the circumstances under which they testify, as well as the consistency, and probable accuracy of their statements. In our judgment, there is sufficient evidence in the record to sustain the verdict, according to the repeated rulings of this court in similar cases. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

James Atkins; W. C. McCall, for plaintiff in error.
R. G. Mitchell, Solicitor General; H. G. Turner, for the State.

Loyless and Griffin, agents, vs. W. A. Collins et al. Garnishment, from Calhoun.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a contest between a judgment creditor of Collins, and Collins himself, as to the appropriation of the sum of $120.00, which had been brought into court under a summons of garnishment at the instance of Collins, the latter claiming the money as a homestead exemption. The court, by its judgment, awarded the money to Collins; whereupon the judgment creditor excepted. The plaintiff's judgment was founded on an account for a cotton gin which Collins had purchased but had not paid for, and had the same set apart as a homestead exemption. Inasmuch as the cotton gin had not been paid for, it was subject to the plaintiff's judgment for the purchase money due therefor, but not the other property contained in the homestead exemption. There is contained in Collin's homestead exemption, a note on Brown for $100, and two bales of cotton worth $60. It is quite clear we think, that the cotton for which Brown gave his note for rent was not included in the homestead exemption. The distress warrant of Collins against Brown, was sued out on the 27th of October, 1873, and on the same day levied on the cotton from the proceeds of which the money was raised, the subject matter of distribution, as appears from the record. Collins' homestead exemption was not obtained until the 27th December thereafter. Collins, the homestead debtor, cannot have Brown's note as an exemption, and other cotton to the amount thereof, which was not embraced in his exemption. The cotton from which the money was raised had been levied on as the property of Brown, two months before the homestead exemption of Collins was obtained, and therefore it was not *the* cotton contained in his homestead exemption. If the cotton levied on was Brown's cotton, two months before Collins obtained his homestead, it was not his cotton which was contained in his homestead exemption. In our judgment, the court erred in awarding the money to Collins as his homestead exemption on the statement of facts contained in the record.

Let the judgment of the Court below be reversed.

L. D. Monroe, by Vason & Davis, for plaintiff in error.
No appearance for defendant.

BLECKLEY, J., concurred.

Jackson, J. concurred in the judgment, but dissented upon one point.

N. F. Mercer vs. S. J. Robert. Claim, from Dougherty.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a claim case, and on the trial thereof, the jury found the property levied on subject to the plaintiff's execution. A motion was made for a new trial by the claimant, on the several grounds set forth in the record, which was granted by the Court, whereupon, the plaintiff excepted.

In view of the complicated questions which were involved on the trial of the case, and in relation to one of them at least, the evidence was conflicting, we will not interfere to control the discretion of the Court in granting a new trial. Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Vason & Davis; L. P. D. Warren, for plaintiff in error. R. Hobbs; D. H. Pope, for defendant.

John M. Kendall vs. A. C. Westbrook—Claim from Dougherty.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a claim case, and on the trial thereof, the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict in favor of the court, found a verdict in favor of the claimant. The plaintiff made a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by the court, and the plaintiff excepted. It appears from the evidence in the record, that the judgment against Cheever, the defendant, is dated 9th of December 1857, that an appeal was taken from the verdict on which that judgment was entered, and that pending said appeal, at a subsequent term of the court (to-wit) on the 22nd day of February 1871, an order was taken pursuant to an agreement of the parties, that the appeal should be dismissed, and the first verdict for $3421.78 should stand, the plaintiff deducting therefrom the sum of $553.05, leaving due thereon only the sum of $2838.73, the first verdict and judgment to stand subject to the deduction aforesaid. It also appears from the evidence in the record, that Cheever was the owner of the land in 1855; Rust purchased it from Cheever, the defendant in execution, on the 26th of November, 1858, for a valuable consideration, without notice of the plaintiff's judgment, and went into the actual possession of the same under his deed; that on the 10th day of June, 1864, Rust sold the land to Westbrook, the claimant, who went into possession thereof without notice of plaintiff's judgment, made valuable improvements thereon, and was in possession at the time of the levy on the 1st of December, 1874. It also appears from the entries on the execution that it had been levied on lands in Baker county, and that a claim had been interposed therefor, prior to the levy made on the land in dispute in Dougherty county, there not having been any order to take the execution from the clerk's office of Baker county, where it was made returnable under the claim laws of the state. It further appears from the evidence, that although the levy on the fi. fa is dated on the 1st of December, 1874, that no notice was given by the sheriff to the claimant, or his tenant, of the levy, until a considerable time after the entry of the levy on the fi. fa., not until about the 10th of March thereafter, and then by a postal card through the post-office. The court charged the jury, "If you are satisfied from the evidence that this fi. fa. was levied on property in another county, which was claimed, and the fi. fa. and claim returned to the proper court before this levy was made, then, unless the proof shows that the plaintiff obtained an order of the court of such county to take the fi. fa. out of the clerk's office, then this levy is illegal so far as this claimant is concerned, and you ought to find for the claimant." The court also charged the jury substantially as follows, "If the claimant was a purchaser of the land levied on for a valuable consideration, and he and those under whom he claimed, were in the possession of the property in dispute for four years, without notice of said last judgment rendered against Cheever, the defendant therein, then, they should find for the claimant, although the evidence might show that the entry of the sheriff on the fi. fa. was before the expiration of four years from the date of the judgment, yet, if the evidence shows that the sheriff did not give the claimant notice of the levy until after the expiration of the four years, I charge you that the statute was in his favor until he got notice of the levy."

The only errors insisted on here are embraced in the two charges of the court to the jury. Was the charge of the court right as to the withdrawal of the fi. fa. from Baker county and levying it upon the land in Dougherty county, on the statement of facts contained in the record, so far as the rights of claimant was concerned? The question is, not whether if the land had been sold by the sheriff at a public sheriff's sale the purchaser's title at such sale would have been good, but the question is whether the claimant can raise the objection for the protection of his own title as against the plaintiff, who is seeking to make the property subject to his execution against the defendant therein. When an execution has been levied on land in one county, and a claim interposed thereto, and the execution is returned to the court of the county in which the land is situated as provided by the 3,736th section of the Code, it is not lawful for the plaintiff to withdraw such execution from the court to which the law requires it to be returned, and levy the same on land, as the property of the defendant, in another county, without first obtaining an order from the court to do so, as was held in Branch vs. Riley, 19th Geo. Rep. 161, or by an order from the judge in vacation to do so, as is prescribed by the 18th rule of the superior court. If the rule contended for by the plaintiff in error, should be allowed to prevail, it would be productive of great confusion, and might lead to great oppression on the part of plaintiffs in execution. In our judgment the rule requiring either an order of the court, or an order of the judge in vacation, to withdraw the execution from the court where it is by law required to be, is a wise and salutary rule, and should be maintained and enforced. There was no error in the charge of the court in relation to this point in the case, so far as the claimant's rights were concerned.

Was the second charge of the court right on the statement of facts disclosed in the record? Until the appeal from the first verdict and judgment was dismissed by the order and judgment of the court of the 22d of February, 1871, the plaintiff could not enforce his judgment lien by a levy and sale of the defendant's property. Had four years elapsed from the date of the judgment dismissing the appeal until there was a legal levy made by the sheriff on the property claimed? What constitutes a legal levy by a sheriff on land in this state? The sheriff must not only make an entry of his levy on the execution, but must also, within five days thereafter, leave a written notice of such levy with the tenant in possession of the land, if any, or with the defendant, if in the county, or transmit such notice by mail to the defendant within the time aforesaid, Code 3643. In our judgment, the date of the levy of the sheriff in this case, is not to be counted as against the claimant further back than the time that notice was given to the defendant or his tenant of the levy on the land, although the entry of the levy on the execution without such notice may be of an older date. In other words, the mere entry of a levy by a sheriff on an execution, without giving the written notice as required by the statute, is not such a legal levy as will defeat the claimant's four years' possession. The state runs in favor of the claimant's possession of the land as a bona fide purchaser thereof, for a valuable consideration, as against the plaintiff's judgment lien until the sheriff gave him legal notice of the levy of the plaintiff's execution thereon. In view of the evidence contained in the record, we find no error in the second charge of the court complained of. There being sufficient evidence to sustain the verdict, there was no error in overruling the motion for a new trial. Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Warren & Hobbs; Vason & Davis, for plaintiff in error. Strozer & Smith; D. H. Pope, for defendant.

THE CONTORTIONS OF A CORPSE.

New York Republicans in Council.

The Nominations at Saratoga.

[Correspondence of the CONSTITUTION.]

SARATOGA, September 9th, 1875.

The success of the republican party in New York state when Jno. A. Dix was elected governor was but temporary. The Tweed rascalities, and the unlucky nomination of Francis Kernan, a bitter Catholic, gave the republicans the victory. So soon as the democrats selected such a man as Sam Tilden, success was certain, and the state to-day boasts the ablest democratic governor that ever sat in the chair. On yesterday the New York state republican convention met here to nominate candidates for secretary of state, comptroller general, state treasurer, canal commissioner and prison inspector.

The convention was an able one. There can be no doubt that a large portion of the talent and wealth of New York state are infatuated followers of the radical party.

The convention chose for its president, George Wm. Curtis, notorious as the editor of Harper's Weekly, and one who can probably bring to bear more dangerous eloquence in the advocacy of his radical theories than any other man in state. Mr. Curtis took the chair in an eloquent and striking speech. Be it said in his favor, Curtis is a genuine reformer. The reformation of the civil service has in him the strongest and most distinguished champion. Did the man not bow down in such slavish reverence to the hateful traditions of the old free soil party, he would be a man of almost national popularity.

The convention went promptly to its work. The slates having been pretty well arranged at the United States hotel the night previous, no time was lost in useless babble, and during the afternoon session the candidates were all nominated and the convention adjourned.

Frederick W. Seward, a son of the late Wm. H. Seward, was by acclamation nominated for secretary of state. Seward is but the shadow of a great name, though quite a fair lawyer.

Gen. Spinner, ex-U. S. treasurer, he of the famous signature, was selected for comptroller. Spinner was not present and it is rumored that there are doubts as to his acceptance. His recent letter against "hard money" is squarely in conflict with the resolutions of the convention on specie payments. The old treasurer says we are not ready for hard money yet. For state treasurer Gen. E. A. Merritt was chosen, a man I learn of worthy record and hard to beat in a popular canvass. Probably the most distinguished office was that of attorney-general, for this position the convention selected Geo. F. Danforth, of Monroe county, a lawyer of fine standing who has never held office.

Other minor nominations were made of little interest out of the state. The candidates are all good men, and are said to control a fine vote whenever they run for office. The party is desperate, and they are making tremendous noises about reform. Mr. Curtis and Senator Morgan made powerful appeals for the nomination of "strong men."

NO USE.

Everybody says it makes no difference who is nominated, Sammie Tilden's boys will carry the state. Tilden has made a great hit in purging the canal rings, and is possessed of vast wealth and power. New York democrats are going to stick him right square forward for the White House in '76.

The resolutions of the convention opposed all "third term" proclivities, denounced all sectarian appropriations for the public schools, and demanded "an early resumption of specie payment." The democratic party was bitterly denounced, the speakers still harping on the melancholy strings of "slavery" and "secession." But this is played. These whited sepulchres, who have stranded the ship, cannot take her off. No more designing office-seeking crew could get together than this same New York republican convention.

Full of intolerance, political conceit, bigotry and avarice, they dare not look across the lines of their own state and contemplate their dirty work of plunder, "reconstruction" and ruin.

Nothing but a mighty uprising of the democracy in the next presidential canvass can bring relief to the south, and to that end the party seems now marching on with new and inspiring tread.

KAPPA.

The Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, September 14.—Regarding the recent ministerial crisis, it has transpired that three ministers who represented the old party, being opposed to universal suffrage, resigned, contrary to the wishes of Canovas del Castillo, who urged that the government ought to respect the state of affairs legally established and leave to future cortes the task of modifying the electoral law, if any alteration was then considered necessary. The king thereupon requested Senor Canovas del Castillo to form a new cabinet. He declined on the ground that, having long presided over a cabinet which represented the conciliation of the old parties, he ought not to remain at the head of one party only. The king then entrusted Gen. Jovellar with the formation of the ministry. The present cabinet, which is more homogeneous and liberal than its predecessor, was constituted with the concurrence of Canovas.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the permanent committee of the assembly on Thursday next, Mr. Buffet will be interpolated upon the intention of the government towards the Bonapartists, and especially regarding the decision of the Bonapartist commission to print and disseminate a million copies of Mr. Duval's speech at Eureux, having for a prefix the letters of Admiral Ronceire le Noury and the prince imperial.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Moulton Insists upon a Trial.

A Cattle Train Wrecked in Canada.

Dr. DeKoven again to the Front.

A New York Sanitary Inspector Convicted.

General Foreign News.

FIRE IN MACON.

MACON, GA., September 14, 1875.

Two frame dwellings, the property of Mr. Green J. Blake, were burned this morning at four o'clock. Loss, $1,000. W.

Moulton Wants to Be Tried.

NEW YORK, September 14.—District attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, addressed a letter to H. W. Beecher and F. D. Moulton, suggesting that the public interest would be best served by entering a nolle prosequi in the case of H. W. Beecher against F. D. Moulton, for libel.

Beecher, in reply, concurs in the disposition of the case as suggested by the district attorney.

Mr. Moulton says he cannot acquiesce in the action proposed, and concludes his letter as follows:

I am indicted of libel in charging the Rev. H. W. Beecher with criminal intercourse with a female member of his congregation. The charge is true, and he knows it to be true, and whatever the imperfections of man's tribunal may be, the supreme ruler will some day reveal the truth, and that, too, under challenge and in defence of my own character and the character of her whose good name is dearer to me than life itself. I have been arraigned as a criminal, and compelled like a felon to plead with uplifted hand, subjected to the ignominy of bonds against an escape from justice, loaded with obloquy by the public press, frowned upon and avoided by society—and after the indictment against me has served its purpose by discrediting, in advance, a witness of the Rev. Mr. Beecher's guilt, and it is apparent to you, as it is to the world, that I am innocent and must be acquitted, at this moment and under these circumstances, I am requested to acquiesce in a nolle prosequi, and to suffer my accuser to escape the penalty of his perjured prosecution. Never, sir, never. I demand a trial, and shall be ready on any reasonable notice to make good my defence. Very respectfully,

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

Diocesan Convention.

CHICAGO, September 14.—The diocesan convention of the Episcopal church has been convened. It will elect a bishop during the session. The candidates are W. Ayrault and Dr. DeKoven.

Temperance Alliance Vote.

BOSTON, September 14.—The temperance alliance vote stood 13 to 3. They adopted resolutions declaring neither Dr. Loring nor Hon. A. H. Rice proper candidates for governor and condemning the republican party for conciliating friends of liquor traffic.

Train Wrecked.

TORONTO, September 14.—A cattle train was wrecked, and several employees were killed. A large number of cattle were roasted alive.

Arrested for Forgery.

CINCINNATI, September 14.—Robert A. Ritchie, formerly cashier of the Fourth National bank, has been arrested for forgery. The complainant charges that Richie forged Mrs. Chas. Davenport's name to three hundred shares in telegraph stock some years ago.

Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.—A director states that $7,000,000 have been subscribed to guarantee a fund for the bank of California, which will probably open the first proximo.

On Time.

CHICAGO, September 14.—The fast mail over the Pennsylvania road, arrived on time at Chicago and St. Louis.

Races.

LONDON, September 14.—The great Yorkshire handicap, at Doncaster, was won by W. S. Mitchell's Junis St. Leger; Lord Londoles' Charles, second; and Lord Aylesbury's Aventurie, third.

Probably Lost.

CHICAGO, September 14.—It is feared the Evening Star, with six men, which Mendota had in tow, has been lost.

Killed in an Attempt to Escape.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—Wm. Harris, colored, in attempting to escape arrest, was killed by policeman Hendricks.

Montenegro.

VIENNA, September 14.—Montenegro has definitely informed the insurgents that she cannot make war on the sublime porte.

Foreign News.

LONDON, September 15.—The Times understands that Russia will attempt to arrange the conference representing the signatures to the treaty of 1856, in view of influencing the porte regarding the future government of the Slavonic provinces. The Standard says, 250 men and women were indicted in Russia for socialism, which the procurer general says, are spreading throughout the empire. The most ardent propogandists belong to the upper classes. The socalists only wait for an opportunity of a foreign war to organize a revolution and practise with them.

The News has a Paris special, that Rouher starts for Switzerland, Wednesday, to assist at the grand Bonapartist conclave, Admiral Noury and Emile Olliviere have been invited.

Carl Schurz.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Carl Schurz has arrived from Europe.

Mississippi Troubles Subsiding.

MEMPHIS, September 14.—The latest reports from Tatahatchee county, Mississippi, represent the excitement as subsiding. The general belief is that there will be no further trouble.

Going Home.

LONG BRANCH, September 14.—President Grant left Long Branch this morning for Washington, and was accompanied by Secretary Belknap, General Babcock and Fred. Grant.

Races.

BOSTON, September 14.—The Mystic Park purse of ten thousand dollars and championship of the United States, open to all stallions, four thousand to the first, twenty-five hundred to the second, two thousand to the 3d, and fifteen hundred to the 4th horse, mile heats, was won by Thomas Jefferson; Commonwealth, 2nd; Defiance, 3d; Parker's Abdalah, 4th; time 2:27, 2:26, 2:25½ and 2:26. Commonwealth took the first heat.

Servia.

BELGRADE, September 14.—The Granitischon newspaper announces that a deputation of ten Herzegovinians recently arrived at Kragujewatz, asking Servia to aid in the insurrection. The government replied that it would wait until the scuptchina decided the question. Many disguised Servian officers have started for Bosnia. Seventy-two flags are being made for the Servian army.

Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 14.—Returns received at the Kennebec Journal office, mostly official from 264 towns, give Connor republican, 45,035, and Roberts democrat, 41,541. Connor's majority 3,494. The same towns last year gave Dingley 40,907, and Roberts 31,494. Dingley's majority 9,434. There are yet 229 towns and plantations to be heard from. The democrats have elected 13 and perhaps 15 senators. In the 4th congressional district Gen. Plaisted's friends claim from 800 to 1000 majority for him, and returns will doubtless elect him by these figures.

The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 14.—The committee on finance and taxation made its report to the constitutional convention to-day. They say they have examined into the condition of the treasury, which they find almost exhausted, and have looked into the financial condition of the state, which is absolutely appalling. They find the total indebtedness of the state to be about twenty-nine millions, and the entire taxable property to only $159,000,000; that it would require nearly twenty per cent. of the entire taxable property of the state to liquidate the debts. This would indeed be appalling were it not for the hope of an adjustment held out to us by the commissioners appointed to adjust the public debt, by which Alabama may be relieved from this burden which is crushing the energies of her people. The direct debt is about fifteen millions, and the indirect, from the endorsement of railroads, etc., about fourteen millions. It is only necessary to present this statement of the formidable indebtedness of the state to convince the creditors of the state that payment is impossible, and the state convention never will resume the payment of interest until the debt is adjusted and reduced so as to correspond with our diminished resources, but in the face of this dark feature it affords us pleasure to state that the commissioners are sanguine of their ability to reduce the entire indebtedness of the state, exclusive of the educational and trust funds to a sum not exceeding ten million, the interest on which will not exceed $20,000 per annum. In view of this fact your commissioners have been stimulated to extraordinary exertions in trying to so shape the financial article in the constitution as to meet the ends which we have been induced to believe can be accomplished. We recommend economy in each branch of the government. We recommend property to be taxed in proportion to its value. We recommend a prohibition of the state from engaging in works of internal improvements, or the loaning of its credit for that purpose. We recommend that no debt shall be incurred by the state, except to suppress insurrection, rebellion or invasion. We recommend a reduction of 25 per cent. on all salaries, and a reduction of pay and mileage of members of the legislature from six to four dollars per day, and from 40 to 10 cents per mile. We recommend that the legislature shall not in any one year levy more than three-fourths of one per cent. tax upon the property of the people for state purposes. We believe, with these economical views fully carried out, and the contemplated compromise consummated, with this rate of taxation fixed at three-fourths of one per cent as a maximum, that our state will once more gain her deserved prosperity; that capital, seeing that our debt is reduced, and our taxing powers limited, will seek investment in our cheap lands; and population, always following capital, will fill our waste places, and that our property will enhance in value, and a rapid reduction of the rate of taxation may be had, with yet sufficient revenue to meet an economical administration and pay interest on the public debt.

The committee reported an article on taxation according with the above report, which was ordered printed, and comes up for action Thursday.

Funeral Notice.

FOWLER—The funeral of Mr. A. L. Fowler will take place at Payne's Chapel, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt street, this evening at three o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are all invited.

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

WANTED—A situation by a first-class salesman of experience, in the city or as traveling salesman. Good references given. Address M. C. C., Constitution office. sep15—d1t

WANTED—Two boys, 16 to 17 years old, to learn a trade. None need apply unless willing to serve three years apprenticeship. Apply at Trunk Factory. sep15—d1t

LARGE, nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Also, Day Board can be found, or transient persons accommodated at 15 East Mitchell street. E. D. Cheshire. sep15—d2t

TO RENT—The new Wilson building, on Alabama street, to be completed and ready for occupancy on the first of October. Good tenants may secure these commodious, first-class sales-rooms by applying early to B. J. Wilson, at J. Ben Wilson & Co.'s, Broad street, next to the bridge. sep15—dtf

FOR RENT—Store No. 78 Forsyth street lately occupied by H. Lewis. Wallace & Fowler. sep12—dsun-wed&fri

FOR SALE—A Farm of 75 acres, 1½ miles from city limits. Apply at this office. Will do for a Dairy Farm. sep12—d3t

FOR RENT—Store and Basement and Room up-stairs, this last fit for nice office. All first-class, rented together or separate. In Opera House Block, Marietta street. Apply to L. deGive. [sep11—d12t

WANTED—A situation as teacher, by a gentleman of excellent scholarship and successful experience. Refers by permission to Prof. B. Mallon, Superintendent of Public Schools, Atlanta. Address "Arthur," care of Prof. B. Mallon, Atlanta sep11—d3t

FOR RENT—A sixteen room house, suitable for boarders. Well located on Rhodes street, near the Mineral Spring. If not rented within a week will be re-opened as a boarding house. A. W. Brown. sep7—d1w

New Advertisements.

Important Auction Sale.

SATURDAY MORNING, beginning at 9 o'clock, we will sell to the highest bidder:

3 full Marble-top Suits Furniture,
2 plain Wood Suits Furniture,
1 fine new Buggy,
Walnut Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Washstands,
Center Tables,

and a general line of first-class Furniture and other goods. We have, also, on hand a large stock of Furniture, that we are selling at reduced prices. Call and see us.

MAYSON & NORMAN.
T. C. MAYSON, Auct'r. sep15—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Cothran & Jackson and of Hugh D. Cothran and Andrew M. Jackson, bankrupts—No. 947.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Lawson Black, at his office in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 20th day of September, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m. why the above named bankrupts should not be discharged from all their debts.

sep15—d1t A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

SMITH'S PROPERTY.

I WILL sell, upon the premises, on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, Three Splendid Central Lots, as per plat, on the corner of Whitehall and Peters streets. On No. 1 there is a house which rents for $25 per month. This is one of the most desirable centre lots now on the market. Will be sold absolutely. Unquestionable titles. Terms—Half cash; balance in 30 days, with 10 per cent interest.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent,
sep12—d3t Kimball House.

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CENTRAL HOTEL,
ADAIRSVILLE, BARTOW COUNTY, GEORGIA.

Large three story brick building. Rooms large and airy. Is located 69 miles north of Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in the most healthy portion of the South. Will receive 25 or 30 visitors for the summer, at $25 00 per month. Fine Chalybeate water close by.

JOHN C. MARTIN,
june4—dtf Proprietor.

THE CALHOUN HOTEL.

This splendid Hotel having been recently repaired and furnished, is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. It is located in Calhoun, a beautiful town, 80 miles north of Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Good water and pure mountain breeze. No expense will be sparded to make guests comfortable and at home. Great inducements offered to pleasure seekers.

MRS. A. L. SKELLY,
june4—dtf Proprietress

Book and Job Printing.

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Railroad Printing a Specialty.

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Very Fine Printing in Colors.

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WEDDING CARDS,
BALL INVITATIONS,
BALL PROGRAMMES,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
BILLS OF FARE,
HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,
DODGERS

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e Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION fo cimen of our "news." mar11-1y

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s it is becoming known that Dr. Price's e Flavoring Extracts are not made up mical poisons, but natural flavors, deli e and grateful to the most cultivated ate, they are growing rapidly to popular or. The special recommendation of Dr. ce's Flavors is that their purity is perfect, ir strength so much greater than other racts, while the bottles have more n those purporting to contain same antity. It is only necessary for a person pure and healthy tastes to try these fla s and they will be convinced that they the finest, purest, and best flavorings for es, puddings, pies, etc.
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Jennings & Ashley,

Nos. 31 and 33 Broad Street,

ave a large supply of White Pine Doors, nds, Mantels, and Sash glazed and un zed, at hard times prices. 8x10 sash, not zed, 5c per light, glazed 10c per light, 12, not glazed, 5c per light; glazed 13½c light. 2-8x6-8, four panel doors, neat strong, $2 00; 3x7, four panels, $2 25. 16 12 lt. Blinds, $2 00 per pair. All her goods in proportion. All goods war ted to give satisfaction. aug29-w6m

Mr. STEWART's Centennial can be had at s office. Price, 25 cents.

New Advertisements.

Wanted—Trunk factory.
Notice in Bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
Important auction—Mayson & Norman.
Funeral notice of Mr. A. L. Fowler.
Large nice rooms—E. D. Cheshire.
Warehouse to rent—C. S. Solomon.
Wanted—M. C. C.
Elmwood and Warwick collars.
Home stomach bitters.
A. & W. Pt. R. R. schedule—L. P. Grant.
To rent—B. J. Wilson.

PROGRESS.

he New Wilson Building on Alabama Street.

The progress of Atlanta has been indeed onderful during all the years since the late ar, but at no time in its past history has ere been such a lavish expenditure of oney in the erection of first-class business ouses. Upon every hand we see stores go g up, which, for excellence of design, beau of finish and costliness are not to be ex elled anywhere in the south. The test and most notable of these struct es are contained in the new half block ex nding through to the railroad and reach g from the corner of Alabama and Pryor reets toward Whitehall street. This lock of splendid buildings presents a most nposing aspect and is generally admired y all persons coming into, and passing hrough our city. They are in the most avorable location in the city, being adja ent to the union depot, opposite the Kim all house and diagonally across from the ational hotel. They are also in the very enter of the wholesale district, and must, or this reason always be one of the favor e, because prominent blocks in the city. o far as the matter of availability is con erned, for all the purposes of trade, we can ll to mind no houses in the city which an compare with the advantages of these. The finest and most attractive of these ores is

THE WILSON BUILDING,

hich is the last one next to Whitehall reet. It is really one of the handsomest tores in Atlanta and will so commend itself. t is being finished now and will be ready or occupancy on the first day of October, nd furthermore, in a card elsewhere, is to ay for the first time offered for rent. The uilding is put up for Wilson, under the upervision of Mr. Wm. H. Parkins, one of he most accomplished architects in the outhern country. To his genius is wholly ue the conception and execution of the lans used for the construction of this mo el store. The building has a basement, ellar and three stories above ground, all of hich are 155x30 feet in dimensions; the eight of the first story is 16 feet, and of the wo others, 14 feet between floors, all of hem splendidly lighted and ventilated by oors and windows, front, side, and rear ront; two-thirds of the side wall near Whitehall street being set in from a straight ine some three feet for this purpose. This dmirable feature in the building of store uses is first introduced in this city in this uilding.

The first floor has four large doors, fitted with heavy plate glass; will be sixteen feet high; the rear doors in less costly style. The ground floor runs back to a twelve-feet platform reaching the doors of cars and permitting the loading and unloading of freight in the easiest style. This floor is admirably adapted, in connection with the cellar, to the uses of a firm engaged in the wholesale trade in any of the lines of heavy goods.

The upper stories are as well finished as the one below, have some windows in the front and three in the rear; can be used by separate tenants; are reached by easy flights of stairs, with railings and newel posts; the top story can be divided into offices or rooms. The second story, or both the second and third are finely adapted to trade in light weight goods, such as notions, hats and caps, straw goods, wood ware, etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

There are three elevators; one in front of the side hall-way, reaching from the first to third story; it will deliver goods from above and return itself without extra labor, being a counter balanced elevator of the latest form. There are two in the rear, one which runs through the entire set of floors, from the basement to the top floors, and one from the ground to third floor, this latter for the use of the tenants above in getting in or out car loads of freight. The gas and water pipes are secreted in the walls of the house and are brought to the surface at all needed points. The overhead of each room is ceiled in the best style, in lieu of being plastered. The roof is raised high and windows in the abutments give excellent ventilation through. The fronts are finished in beautiful style; the windows being set under arches and between pilasters of blue brick, while the panels are filled in with red brick, giving a very pleasing effect. The Alabama street front has each window under its own arch and each pair under a spanned arch, heightening the beauty of the design. The cornice is upheld by stone modillions, the keystones are of granite in lion's heads and leaf designs, while the window sills and spring blocks for the arches are also granite. The front has four granite pillars. The check blocks upon the top (corners) of the buildings are life-size lion's heads. This is really a splendid building and is well worthy the attention of all who contemplate renting a fine store this fall.

A PREMONITION.

Was it by Spiritual Influences or Odic Force?

Not long since a worthy merchant of Barnesville left for New York, to purchase goods. During his absence his wife, to whom he had been married about two years, gave evidence of aberration of mind. One night she screamed out and grew worse. The next day friends were in the room discussing whether to telegraph her condition to her husband or not. She turned to them and remarked, "you need not telegraph him. The good Lord has enabled me to apprise him of my condition." But they telegraphed to the husband, and in a very short time he was at home. The husband says that the night during which she screamed out, he dreamed that she was in the condition he found her in, and when the telegram came he was fully aware of her condition. We learn that she is lying now in a precarious condition. Can any one account for this circumstance? Was the premonition conveyed by spiritual means, by the odic force, or what?

Wouldn't Have It.

A very old lady, done up in the style that ruled in Andy Jackson's day, was in town yesterday. She called at the post-office to get a letter from her son, who had "gone west" after the Greeley campaign. The clerk looked and found a postal card addressed to her and politely handed it out. The old lady put on her brass-rimmed specs, and gave the card a very "sarchin' gaze," and then flung it back:

"I don't want that 'ere letter, young man! That's the fust letter I've had sent to me in twenty-odd years, and here it is, with the onvallopin' all tore off and the letter read all over by every pryin' fool 'twixt here an' Missoury! It's all 'kase I'm a widdy, I 'spose, but if I could clime thru' that 'ere cuddy-hole after ye I'd wool ye till ye'd holler and put 'nuff paper and red wafers 'round that letter to make it look like a bed sheet shot with strawberries, I would!"

And as she sailed out the clerk was looking for a leather mail bag to run his head into.

BIG ONIONS.—Dr. J. S Willson has sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture four Red Wittersfield Onions weighing 6½ pounds, from seed planted on the twentieth of March. Dr. Janes is thoroughly in love with them, and proposes having them made into extracts for the handkerchief.

—Col. G. W. Adair sells three fine gilt-edge lots at 4 p. m., to-day, on the corner of Whitehall and Peters streets.

THE GAUNT WOLF.

An Inhuman Father Leaves His Children to Die of Starvation.

Discovery of Two Little Children at Death's Door.

The Police in Search of the Brute.

It is never pleasant to deal in the horrible, but the reporter's duty is plain. It is very true that "one half the world do not know how the other half live," and equally true that one half of the world do not know how the other half die! Daily we find new methods used for shuffling off this mortal coil, either for one's self or for some other person, and yet the ghastliest modes are those which are not the most novel.

A CASE IN POINT

was discovered in Atlanta on Monday evening, and given a thorough investigation yesterday, the full details of which we proceed to give to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION. We have just finished writing a glowing notice of the prosperity, progress, and plenty everywhere visible in and about our city, and yet we turn to the forbidding task of telling how either cruelty or distressing poverty are causing persons in this civilized and christian community to

STARE STARVATION IN THE FACE!

The scene of this heart-moving case is at the farthest end of Whitehall street, in a little one-story, three-room house, occupied heretofore by a negro family which moved to Atlanta early in the spring. During the summer, the wife and mother died, leaving two small children to the care of the father. The children are a boy and a girl; the boy being two or three years of age, and the girl between six and seven years old. The boy is unable to either walk or talk, and both are very ill-grown from want of care and attention. The father (whose name is not known in the neighborhood, that we could ascertain,) has

WANTONLY NEGLECTED

these children ever since their mother died. He has been in the habit of visiting the house very seldom, and always at a late hour in the night. At these visits he very rarely brought food and gave to the children, and for some weeks they have almost entirely been fed by the surrounding neighbors. They would cry and beg for something to eat with more than the usual persistency of children, yet no one seems to have recognized their true condition until they were very nearly beyond saving.

THEIR ABANDONMENT

occurred on Friday evening last. On that day the father came home and stayed several hours. He gathered up some of his personal effects, (which were few) and told the children that he was going away, but would not stay from them very long. He then took them into the house, made them a sort of pallet upon the floor and told them not to cry or move out of the house. The designing and inhuman brute then left the house and

LOCKED THE CHILDREN IN,

having, doubtless, no other purpose in his mind than that of starving them to death. This movement was not seen or known of by any of the persons living near, some of whom supposed he had gone away and taken the children with him. This belief was speedily dispelled when the cries of the children were heard issuing from the house. These outcries from them were heard at intervals during the days and nights of Saturday and Sunday, when the neighboring lady, not seeing anything of the father about nor the doors open for several days, determined to see into the matter. On Monday noon she did so, by going into the yard and looking into one of the rooms through the glass of the window.

A STARTLING SPECTACLE

met her gaze as she peered in through the window. There upon the rags lay the almost unconscious baby-child, worn and wasted and looking as though death had already chilled it. It was sleeping the deep sleep of exhaustion from crying and starvation. The girl was sitting down in the middle of the floor crying faintly, but looked up when the window was darkened, by the lady's form, and the face thus shown, the finder testifies, looked

WILD AND FRIGHTFUL

from the pangs of starvation and the desperation naturally accompanying this consuming death! The lady immediately called assistance from among the neighbors, and the door was forced open for the purpose of rescuing and relieving the starving children. The first words uttered by the girl when she espied the lady at the window were for

"BREAD! GIB ME SOME BREAD!"

and this she repeated whenever anyone come near, until she was taken out of the house. Mrs. Cook gave the children some bread and milk to eat, which they devoured ravenously, and from which they had to be restrained. They were found to be in a terrible plight—filthy, weak, emaciated and literally starving to death! The wonder is that the frail creatures survived so long as they did. The youngest child was

VERY NEARLY DEAD

when taken up and its life is not yet assured. It may not long survive the wasting, consuming process which it has undergone. The girl was in a hardly better condition, and was found to be almost too weak to control her movements or to speak with any positive degree of intelligibility. She said they had been left by their father without anything to eat beyond a few mouthfuls, but that he had promised to come back soon with something good to eat. He had not returned, however. The girl, being found bloody, was asked the cause, when she held up her right hand, showing it was raw and sore, she having

CHEWED HER FINGERS

for the purpose of moistening her lips and tongue and satisfying a little of the gnawings of her stomach. She had also permitted the baby to suck the blood from her hand!

The case was taken in charge by the ladies, among them Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Denis and Miss Susie Scroggin, who did all in their power to alleviate the sufferers. They have now been placed with a colored family in the neighborhood, who will take care of them as far as possible.

THE POICE

were informed or the matter yesterday, and up to midnight had been keeping a live look-out for the inhuman brute of a father of these children, but without avail. We are unable to describe him, but he will doubtless be caught and punished for his crime, which is little less than an attempt to murder. Indeed, the girl says that her father

STARVED HER MOTHER TO DEATH

during the summer, in this same way, and that he told her (the girl) not to be afraid of being starved in the same manner as her mother, when he left on Friday.

This is a horrible case of depravity, and we hope the perpetrator may reap the penalty of his brutal deed.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Evangelists Extended an Invitation to Atlanta.

It May be Accepted for an Early Date.

The evangelists, Moody and Sankey, who have won such world-wide fame, by their mamoth and wonderfully effective revivals in England, and who have recently returned to America, are to be invited to hold a series of

MEETINGS IN ATLANTA.

The Baptist association, which closed its labors at Woodville, Georgia, on Monday evening, among its last acts, passed a resolution to appoint a committee for the specific purpose of extending this invitation to Moody and Sankey, and preparing for holding the meetings in case of their acceptance.

Mr. A. K. Seago, of this city, was the mover of the resolution, which was heartily endorsed and adopted by the meeting.

THEIR ACCEPTANCE.

The committee was appointed, Mr. Seago being chairman, and the invitation will be sent at an early day. It is not known whether the evangelists have appointments ahead to such an extent as to prevent an early acceptance, but it is believed that this opportunity to exercise their powers in the south will not be permitted to go unembraced. It is hoped by many that they will come soon.

Personal Paragraphs.

—General S. D. Lee, of Columbus, Mississippi, is quartered at the Kimball.

—Colonel C. C. Flourner, of Virginia, who was the youngest colonel in the confederate army, is at the Kimball.

—Mrs. T. J. Simmons, the estimable lady of Colonel Simmons, president of the state senate, arrived at the Kimball yesterday.

—Hon. R. M. Eley, one of the ablest law yers in southwest Georgia, is at the Kimball.

—C. A. Nutting, the Macon banker, with his daughter, is at the Kimball.

—W. J. Howard, treasurer of the B. and O. R. R., is at the Kimball.

—A large number of the officials interested in the Air-Line convention, caucus at the tables of the Kimball.

—W. A. Hawkes, C. F. Crisp and B. J. Hollis, all of Americus, are at the National.

—V. F. McBryde, of Greeneville, S. C., was registered at the National.

—W. H. Wilcox and H. C. Black, both of Ohio, were at the National yesterday.

—Hon. M. J. Crawford, of Columbus, is at the National.

—A. Beckett, of Philadelphia, is feeling at home at the National.

—W. H. Findley, of Gainesville, was yesterday registered at the National.

—Major John A. Fitten has returned from the north.

—Solon Robinson, "Hot Corn," was in the city yesterday.

"ISH DOT SO?"

Has Jack Brown Been Started Up the Spout?

And Has Hitchins Drawn a Prize?

For the past two days rumors have been rife in the city to the effect that Col. Jack Brown, recently elevated to the office of collector of internal revenue for this district, was to be removed at a very early day and that his successor even had been already named.

THE RUMOR,

so far as we could trace it, arose in this way: A very well known and reliable gentleman, while standing in the Union Depot on Monday evening overheard a conversation between two parties, wherein they were discussing the certainty of Brown's decapitation and dismissal from the civil service. They seemed to have information to the effect that Hitchins a red (or black) republican of this city, was to succeed Brown in the revenue office.

WHAT HITCHINS SAID.

Soon after hearing this conversation, our informer found Hitchins talking in a crowd. In order to learn if the rumor he had heard was true, our friend asked:

"Mr. Hitchins, is it true that Jack Brown has been, or is to be, removed from office, and that you are to succeed him?"

Mr. Hitchins smiled, laughed satisfied and remarked:

"Well, I am going to quit talking to any one!" And his manner seemed to indicate that he had told the news to all his acquaintances in order that it might *not* become generally known. Mr. Hitchins then volunteered the information that he had

RECEIVED A TELEGRAM

from a friend in Washington city, asking him if he would accept the office if tendered to him. Mr. Hitchins did not say what reply he had returned, but that was unnecessary, anyhow! Being a patriot, how could he refuse? He said, in reply to a remark that "this will be rough on Jack!" that any one sceptical of the facts could see the telegram above referred to by going home with him. The impression left upon the minds of the listeners was that this change from Brown to Hitchins was to take place on Wednesday next. Hitchins will have to be lively in fixing up those big bonds, if he is to take charge that soon. We hardly think it can be did.

DIDN'T BELIEVE IT.

Calling at the offices of the United States officials, they were asked to tell us all they knew about it, but they knew nothing, and were incredulous in the matter. They believe that they will know something about it when Jack's removal is made.

Taken altogether, we cannot unravel this mystery. If Jack has been started up the spout nobody in town can swear to it. And if Hitchens has drawn a prize nobody but himself has seen the evidences of it. Who knows any less about it than we do?

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Federal Courts.

Civil Business Before Judge Erskine.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Order of Circuits.

7. Albany	1	14. Rome	16
8. Southwestern	24	15. Cherokee	9
9. Pataula	13	16. Augusta	19
10. Chattahoochee	43	17. Middle	9
11 Macon	11	18. Ocmulgee	14
12. Flint	18	19. Eastern	22
13. Coweta	13	20. Brunswick	

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Sept'r. 14, 1875.

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 15. Argument concluded.

No. 16. Henry Blount vs. W. T. Wells. Illegality, from Decatur. Argued.

John C. Rutherford, by Jackson & Clark, G. O. Gurley, D. A. Russell, for plaintiff in error.

Bomer & Crawford, contra.

No. 17. Kemp & Mack vs. G. M. Byne. Claim, from Dougherty. Argued.

James Armstrong, Vason & Davis, for plaintiffs in error.

R. N. Ely, contra.

No. 18. Baggs & Stephens vs. J. K. P. Keaton. Injunction, from Dougherty. Argued.

Warren & Ely, for plaintiffs in error.

Smith & Jones, R. H. Clarke, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Ely the court adjourned until 10 o'clock, am., tomorrow.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. John Ershine, judge presiding.

U. S. vs. Wm. Franklin and ten others; indictment for interfering with deputy U. S. marshals, &c. Discontinued.

U. S. vs. John Evans, principal, Jos. M. Evans, John Russell, E. M. Teem, and W. R. Cawed, sureties.

Final judgment on scire facias $300.

U. S. vs. James Grizzle, principal, Jesse W. Jackson, John Russell, E. M. Teem and Jos. M. Evans sureties.

Final judgment on scire facias $100.

U. S. vs. James Norris principal, Lucrecia and Benj. P. Norris sureties.

Final judgment on scire facias $100.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. John Erskine, Judge, presiding.

U. S. vs. James H. Webb, concealing illicit spirits, etc. Verdict "not guilty." Culberson for defense.

U. S. vs. Peter Chapman, illicit distilling, etc. Bond forfeited.

U. S. vs. James Wilson, illicit distilling, etc. Bond forfeted.

U. S. vs. John Parker, illicit distilling, etc. Verdict "not guilty." Culberson for defense.

U. S. vs, Larkin Hopgood, illicit retailing; plea guilty; sentence 2 months in Bartow county jail, $100 fine. Darnell & Culberson for defense.

U. S. vs, Wm. Lamply, illicit distilling; plea guilty; sence 2 months in Bartow county jail, $100 fine.

U. S. vs. Rush Jordan, illicit retailing, plea guilty; sentence 2 months in Bartow county jail, $100 fine.

United States vs. Andrew J. Lovell; illicit distilling, etc; plea, guilty; sentence, two months in Fulton county jail, and a fine of $100.

United States vs. Calom Cantrell; illicit distilling, etc; verdict, 'not guilty." De Graffenried for defence.

United States vs. Samuel Erwin; wholesaling and retailing. Bond forfeited.

United States vs. James P. Teague; illicit distilling. Bond forfeited.

United States vs. William Orr; illicit wholesaling; verdict not guilty.

W. F Findley for defence.

United States vs. Henry Murphy; perjury. Discontinued by the United States attorney.

COMMISSIONERS.

Rush Jordan, of Cherokee county, was before Judge Smith to-day, and committed for illicit dealing in liquor.

D. A. Pope was discharged for want of evidence.

A ROLLICKING EDITOR.

A Kentucky Editor's Adventures in Georgia.

A Man who Needs a Little Free Advertising.

Not long since a gentleman and lady boarded a Georgia railroad train at Stone Mountain and proceeded to Augusta. Their trunks bore the names of the gentleman and lady, ostensibly husband and wife. At Augusta he endeavored to procure a free pass over the Georgia railroad as editor of the "Spencer Journal," published at Spencer, Taylor county, Kentucky. His name was J. H. Bowman. The woman was quiet in her demeanor, and bore herself with the dignity of a true woman. On his return home, he refused to pay his wife's fare, telling the conductor to put her off, as

SHE WAS NOT HIS WIFE.

She, with tears in her eyes, upbraided him with his treatment of her, but he turned a deaf ear to her. The conductor, being a true Irishman, declined to put the woman off, and called his attention to the fact that he got on at Stone Mountain with this lady and handed him two tickets. Bowman denied it. "Young man," says the conductor, with grave mien, "if you know what is best for you, you would hardly dispute my word." Bowman indicated that he didn't get on at Stone Mountain. But the conductor convinced him that he did get on by a well directed blow. The passengers grew indignant at the conduct of Bowman, and were about to

PITCH HIM OFF THE TRAIN,

when the conductor interceded in his behalf. He and his wife reached here early one morning and proceeded up the State Road. Bowman refused to pay her fare and she was put off at Acworth. She got back here and was furnished by Gen. McRae with passes home. We learn that she had a marriage certificate showing that she and Bowman had been married several years. It is said that she gave him one hundred and eighty dollars in Augusta.

We suggest that the Kentucky press look up this fellow and give him the reputation at home which he has earned abroad.

Death of an Ex-Councilman.

We regret to chronicle the death of ex-Councilman A. L. Fowler, which occurred yesterday. He will be buried to-day.

A LARGE and commodious warehouse to rent by C. S. Soloman. See notice.

THE prayer meeting at Trinity church will be held at 7:45 o'clock this evening, services to be conducted under the auspices of he Young Men's Christian association.

THE AIR-LINE ROAD.

Meeting of the Stockholders Yesterday.

The stockholders convened in the City court room, at 12 M.

Colonel J. P. Simmons, of Gwinnett, moved that Colonel E. M. Johnson, of Hall, take the chair.

Col. A. S. Buford, president of the road, objected to this motion, because Col. Johnson was a director, and he wanted no one in whose official conduct might be called in question. As president, he had called the meeting and it was contrary for the president to organize the meeting.

Colonel Simmons insisted that it was right for Col. Johnson to preside. He was the presiding officer of the meeting which adjourned over to this one.

President Buford said that was a minority meeting, and that there were then two organized bodies here, one of which had Hon. John Collier for chairman, and the other, Colonel Johnson.

The last was only a temporary meeting. To obviate any difficulty he proposed to move that Capt. W. J. Garrett be called to the chair.

Col. Tom Alexander said that the stockholders were growing impatient. At the last meeting he counseled action. At the request of President Buford the meeting was adjourned to allow him time to finish his reports. He insisted upon Col. Johnson taking the chair.

Col. J. P. Simmons said that the Air Line train with stockholders on board had been delayed. He therefore suggested that Mr. Johnson take the chair and the meeting adjourn until 5 o'clock.

In moving the appointment of Col. Johnson he had no sinister motive. He had no knowledge how he would vote.

Col. Johnson remarked that he hoped the meeting would relieve him from occupying the chair. It was a position he did not seek.

Colonel Buford moved that W. J. Garrett take the chair.

Colonel Simmons objected.

Colonel O. H. Jones moved that Colonel E. M. Johnson take the chair, and put the motion, which was declared carried.

Pending a few side remarks between Cols. Buford and Alexander, Colonel Johnson took the chair, remarking that the meeting need not expect him to preside in the afternoon.

On motion of Colonel Buford, the meeting adjourned until 5 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention assembled at 5 o'clock, and Col. James Simmons was called to the chair. On motion, Messrs. E. P. Howell, Wm. Alexander, W. J. Garrett, James M. Calhoun, and J. F. Lowe, were appointed a committee on proxies. After several unavailing motions, the statement was made that the committee would be unable to report 'till morning, when the convention adjourned till 9½ o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

WHO ARE PRESENT.

We noticed present President Buford and H. H. Marshall, of Richmond; Mr. Dewberry, W. C. Howard, Gen. H. Haupt, Philadelphia; R. Y. McAden, J. J. Wilson, of Charlotte, Gabriel Cannon, of Spartanburg, S. C.; George W. Clayton, of Asheville, N. C.; W. E. Earle, V. R. Magby, Whitner Simmons, of Greenville, S. C.; E. W. Johnson, J. J. H. Banks, of Gainesville, and others representing interests in the railroad. J. T. Meador, Tom Alexander, J. T. Grant, of stockholders in the city, and the city committee, Beattie, Goldsmith and Flynn were also present.

THE MARIETTA EXCURSION.

The Library Association and Its Moonlight Picnic.

Immense Attendance and Grand Success, &c., &c., &c.

The excursion to Marietta which came off last evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association, will long be remembered by all who participated. The excursion train which left Atlanta at ten minutes past five o'clock, brought eight passenger coaches crowded to their utmost capacity, while numbers who were unable to procure seats, decorated the platforms. Even this train was unable to afford transportation to all the excursionists, and the regular passenger train which left Atlanta at 6 o'clock, was likewise packed with excursionists. No better demonstration could be afforded of the Library Association, than the very large number that attended its excursion. Every body who could possibly go went, and took either his wife or his sweetheart, and large as the crowd was it was remarkably free from any disorderly or undesirable element. Atlanta's fair daughters were out in force, and presented a galaxy of beauty that quite enraptured the Marietta men.

THE PARK AND THE MUSIC.

After a pleasant hour's ride the excursion train landed its hundreds of pleasure seekers safely in Marietta about five o'olock. Most of the visitors betook themselves directly to the park, and there reposed themselves upon the benches liberally provided on every side, while others soon filled many of the best carriages and buggies to be had, and departed in various directions on tours of inspection through the city. Indeed the visitors distributed themselves around pretty generally, and made themselves very much at home, exactly the thing their Marietta friends desired.

From 5 o'clock until dark every prominent street was filled with groups of Atlanta ladies and gentlemen, some walking and many riding, but all admiring the large number of pretty gardens, and tasteful residences, which constitute the pride of Marietta.

In the meantime, those who remained in the park were the recipients of quite a musical treat. Mr. J. B. Campbell, the leader of the Marietta brass band, gathered his companions, and for an hour or two furnished their Atlanta friends with a generous supply of very admirably rendered music. The band, which is composed of the young men of Marietta, plays excellently, and their musical compliment to their Atlanta visitors will be remembered and reciprocated when opportunity offers.

SUPPER AND DANCING.

At seven o'clock the visitors scattered for supper. An immense run was made on the well known and popular Kennesaw house, but Mr. J. Q. A. Lewis admirably sustained his reputation as one of the best hotel men in the country. He not only fed about two hundred of the excursionists, but he fed them well, and there are few who won't know where to stop the next time they visit Marietta. He has now about sixty-five as fine boarders as can be found anywhere who have been spending the summer in Marietta. Many others of the visitors were carried off by friends and entertained at private residences. Mr. D. R. Cook, and Mr. Gignallat entertained quite a number by special invitation, and gave them truly the fat of the land.

THE DANCING.

After attending to the very important duty of supper, the guests adjourned to McCutchen's hall, just opposite the park. Here also the Marietta belles and beaux turned out in force, and to the suggestive and delicious strains of Mr. Shehane's band, the young people tripped away the happy hours until the hour of departure. Marietta has a plenty of charming ladies, and the Atlanta young men appreciated the fact, judging from their devoted attention. Many of the toillettes of the ladies were very handsome, and a few of the Marietta ladies presented themselves in full ball costume.

The entertainment passed off as delightfully as splendid music and pretty girls could make it. Not a solitary instance of disorder occurred to mar the general enjoyment, and the excursionists were only too sorry when the hour of departure arrived.

Among the prominent citizens of Atlanta who visited Marietta with the excursion we noticed General John B. Gordon. He goes to Canton to-day to deliver an address. We also noticed ex-Justice McCay of the supreme court and others. We are glad to say that pecuniarily the excursion has proved a big thing for the library. The amount made over and above expenses is estimated at $300.

Union Aid Society.

Another pleasant entertainment was given last night on Decatur street by this benevolent society. The proceeds this time were for the purpose of fitting up dressing rooms for the Fifth Baptist church. Mrs. Chastain and Miss Paris presided over one table; Mrs. Dr. Hammond and Miss Paris over another, and Mrs. Hairston presided over the lemonade table and a young man. Miss Lizzie Walker and Miss Sallie Manley contested the prize for "the best housekeeper." Both made a capital race, nearly four hundred votes being cast. Miss Manley won the prize, a bright new broom, and was declared "the best housekeeper." An editor of the CONSTITUTION, happening in, presented the broom, giving her some good advice about the use of it, as some ladies did not use it all, and others, again, used different ends of it, some knocking the dust off the floor, and some knocking the dust out of their husbands. He would not advise the use of a broomstick save in the case of a sweetheart or husband who didn't take a newspaper or read the CONSTITUTION.

Everything passed off most pleasantly, and quite a handsome sum realized, the voting alone paying nearly forty dollars.

The Empire Band.

We congratulate the citizens of Atlanta that we have had organized recently such a large and excellent band as the one whose name heads this article. We trust our people will aid it in every possible way to perfect itself, as it will thus become what it desires, an honor to Atlanta and the state. The band is composed chiefly of mechanics and clerks, who will suffer inconvenience and loss by devotion to this enterprise, and they ought to be encouraged. The band is composed as follows: J. C. Ford, manager; W. L. Henslee, leader and director; Charles Lilley, second E flat cornet; Fritz Zahn, 1st B flat cornet; C. F. Fairbanks, 2d B flat cornet; Rauschberg, solo alto; D. Degosie, 1st alto; H. Bellingrath, 2d alto; Prof. Sohr, baritone; H. Scheck, B flat tenor; G. Edgar, B flat tenor; E. Schenck, tuba; W. L. Bryant, tuba; Harry Hoffman, small drum; J. Callihan, base drum.

A WOMAN WHO SETS BONES.

A Marvellous Handling and Cure of Hip Dislocations.

[Charles Warren Stoddard's Italy Correspondence.]

I have met one of the most celebrated women of Italy, Regina del Cin, whose marvellous successes in the setting of dislocations of long standing have made her famous even beyond the sea. You can read of her in the standard works on surgery. This uncultured woman, born with an instinctive knowledge of anatomy, lives in a handsome villa about twelve miles distant. She is sought by people from all parts of the world, and, though she sometimes attempts to straighten limbs that have been distorted from birth and to correct the blunders of unskilful professionals, her specialty is the setting of hip dislocations, and I believe in this line she is without a living rival. I had been recommended to visit Regina, as she is familiarly called in this neighborhood, to see if she might not be able to regulate an arm that has troubled me somewhat since an accident I met with a year ago near Rome. A maid held the door open as I approached the villa, and I was at once ushered into a small drawing-room tastefully furnished. She entered—a very plain woman of forty or more; short, stout, untidily dressed. The lower hooks of her waist were bursted, and there was nothing attractive in her personal appearance. Two of her front teeth were gone, her hair was rolled into a small wad at the top of her head, long gold eardrops dangled upon her shoulders, and about her neck she wore a massive gold chain. We proceeded at once to business. She stripped my arm to the shoulder, touched it lightly here and there with a touch that was exceedingly agreeable. Her examination of my case was so slight, the questions she asked so few, yet her comprehension of my condition so complete, that I strongly suspected the lady of being a clairvoyant. She lays no claim to any such gift; was born with the genius for bone-setting, which she is continually exercising, uses the simplest possible remedies, and in all cases performs her operations without giving any pain whatever. I had proof enough of her marvellous skill. In the hall I saw a heap of crutches, braces and straps, iron stilts, and other horrible aids such as cripples are forced to seek. These were left at the villa by sufferers who had found complete relief under her roof, and many of them bore touching inscriptions in token of gratitude and affection, and as voluntary testimony to her skill. There was one steel shoe with a sole at least a foot in thickness. Knowing me to be an American, she called my attention to the inscription on it. I found that a gentleman of New York city had left it, certifying that he had been "cured of a dislocation of the hip of seventeen years' standing, instantly and without pain." It is her custom to ask no fee for her services. You pay according to your means. Those who desire it, and for whom it is necessary, lodged in the house and received her constant attention. She says at once whether she will or not attempt a cure. The good woman, after much persuasion, consented to give me her autograph. My conscience smote me for urging her when I saw the great beads of sweat starting out on her forehead as she bowed over her pocket album and wrestled with her pen. Her signature is as unhandsome as possible, and under the circumstances, I don't wonder that she never attempted to write anything else. When it was time for me to leave her I hated to go; her atmosphere is wholesome and strengthening, her home beautiful and full of peace.

A curious piece of evidence was given M. Ducount, a resident of Versailles; who deposed that his wife took refuge at Pru during the war. One day in August, 1874, Madame Ducount was sitting in the Versailles gardens, when the prisoner, who had two dogs with her, adroitly encouraged them to play with Madame Ducount's children. Presently she claimed acquaintance with her as having met at Pau, said her name was Countess de Kersabiec, and mentioned the names of so many friends of Madame Ducount at Pau as to disarm suspicion. She said Lord Palmerston had been her most intimate friend, and was her trustee, and that on his death the trust develved upon Lord Stanley. She was invited, as Countess de Kersabiec, to the house of M. and Madame Ducount, and told such plausible stories about her fortune that they commissioned her to sell for them some pictures and vases, for which she she could get high prices from amatures. These objects were sent by her order to the care of Princess Czartoryska (one of her dupes.) at the Hotel Lambert. The court sentenced the false countess to ten years of that immediate imprisonment between simple confinement and hard labor called "reclusion," will not admit of her being treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

FORGERY BY A COUNTESS.

One of the Leaders of French Society Whose Star Paled with the Empire.

[Paris correspondent of the London Daily News.]

A lady who once cut a very great figure in Parisian society, and whose salon about the time of the treaty of Paris was the constant rendezvous of many diplomatists, has had a long and brilliant career ignominiously cut short by the assize court of Pau, which has found her guilty of the mean crime of robbing her dying cook, and of the legally more serious one of forging her signature after her death. This adventuress was known at various times as Countess de Matignon, Countess de Roux de Coincy, Countess de Kersabiac, and Baroness de Saint Martin. In reality she was never entitled to bear any title. She was by birth a Belgian, named Marie Louise Forgeur, and the widow of an obscure person named Belgoffe. During the empire she was several times convicted of swindling, but owing to mysterious protection, she never underwent the sentences pronounced against her.

With the empire her star paled. She went to Pau in the autumn of 1869, accompanied by a M. Martin, the son of a Paris agent de change. They put up at the hotel de France, the most expensive hotel in the place, and spent money enough to get ready credit when they returned thither after the outbreak of the war in 1870. M. Martin was at that time an invalid, and seldom appeared out of his room, but the lady succeeded in running up heavy bills and borrowing money in all directions. She, by a plausible story, got 5,000f. from her physician, Dr. Manes, instead of paying her bill. But it was for none of these things that she was persecuted. It was proved to the satisfaction of judge and jury that when her cook, an old servant named Catherine Gribaumont, was dying, and unable to speak, she rifled her boxes, and took away a considerable sum in gold, besides valuable securities. Not contented with this, she forged a paper representing the cook to be her debtor to the extent of 20,000 francs, and on the strength of it sought to attach of property which she knew the cook had left in the hands of a notary. When the forgery was discovered she absconded, and it was not till long afterward that she was discovered at Versailles, and arrested her companion, M. Martin, being in the meanwhile dead. A charge was made against her of having poisoned the cook, whose body was disinterred for examination, but decomposition had gone too far for analysis to produce any results. Some evidence was offered to the judge of instruction that the prisoner had been heard to say hemlock was a very safe poison to use, but he did not see grounds to sustain the capital charge, which was accordingly abandoned.

CITY LOCALS.

Two good rooms to rent, over Morrison & Bain's store, on Whitehall st. Apply to Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

Consumers acknowledge that the best collars made are the Elmwood and Warwick. If you have not tried them, do so now.

A large and commodious warehouse to rent, on Alabama street, between Loyd and Pryor streets. Apply to C. S. Soloman.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Just received at Furchgott, Benedict & Co: Prints 8 cents. Longcloth, 1 yard wide, 8½, 9, 10 and 12½ cents. Canton flannel from 10 cents up. Black alpaca from 25 cents up. Dress goods from 20 cents up. Linens, house-keeping goods, notions, ribbons, carpets, oil-cloth, window shades at correspondingly low prices. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, September 14, 1875.

Cotton closed quiet at 12.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	40
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	9
Georgia railroad	7
By Central Railroad	3
Total	59
Receipts previous	431
Total	490
Stock on hand September 1	375
Grand total	865

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	000
Shipments previous	459
Total	459
Stock on hand	406

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1874.	1875.
Saturday	3,111	3,158
Sunday and Monday	5,503	7,122
Tuesday	5,115	6,536
Wednesday	3,805	
Thursday	3,719	
Friday	6,127	
Various	218	
Total	27,598	16,816

Showing an increase of 3,087 bales compared with corresponding days of last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

FINANCIAL.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, September 14.—Money active at 2½.

Sterling unsettled and lower.

Gold higher at 116⅞a117.

Governments dull and better; new fives 18.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks—closed active and unsettled; Central 104⅛ Erie 17⅜; Lake Shore 53⅝; Illinois Central 97⅛; Pittsburg 90; Northwestern 38⅜; preferred 53; Rock Island 107¼.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $36,492,070; currency $58,658,061. The sub-treasurer paid out $31,000 on account interest, and $647,000 for bonds. Customs receipts $344,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

(*Special to the Constitution.*)

Receipts at all ports to-day	6,536
Exports to Great Britain to-day	200
Exports to continent	none
Consolidated receipts	16,816
Consolidated exports	200
Stock in New York	26,110
Stock at all ports	82,358

NEW YORK, September 14.—Gold closed at 116⅞.

Cotton—New classification: Spots closed weak and irregular; low middlings 13 11 16; middlings 14⅛; sales to spinners 1,053.

Futures closed strong; sales 30,000 bales; September 13 15-32a13⅛; October 13 1-32; November 12 29-32a12 15-16; December 12 15-16a12 31-32; January 13 1-32a13 1-16; February 13 7-32a13¼; March 13 13-32a13 7-16; April 13⅝; May 13 27-32a13⅞; June 14a14 1-32; July 14 5 32a14 3-16; August 14¼a14 5-16.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Cotton weak and irregular; new offered ⅛c lower; sales 1,053 bales at 14⅛a14⅜.

Futures opened steady and closed strong with sales of 30,000 bales.

The following table shows the opening and closing prices:

MONTHS.	OPENED.	CLOSED.
Septem'r	13¼a13 5-16	13 15-32a13⅛
October	12⅞a12 29 32	13 1-32
Novem	12¾a12 25-32	12 29-32a12 15-16
Dec	12¾a12 25-32	12 15 16a12 31-32
January	12⅞a12 29-32	13 1-32a13 1-16
February	13 1-32a13 1-16	13 7-32a13¼
March	13⅛a13 9-32	13 13-32a13 7-16
April	13 7-16a13⅛	13⅝
May	13 21-32a13 11-16	13 27 32a13⅞
June	13 27-32a13⅞	14a14 1-32
July	14 1-32a14 3-32	14 5-32a14 3-16
August	14⅛a14¼	14¼a14 5-16

GALVESTON, September 14.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middlings 13¼; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 2,506 bales; gross 2,562; exports coastwise 3,260; sales 250; stock 15,760.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 13½; low middlings 13; good ordinary 12; net receipts 627 bales; gross 974; exports coastwise 4; sales 1,000; stock 12,730.

MOBILE, September 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13; low middlings 12½; good ordinary 12; net receipts 621 bales; sales 500; stock 2,723.

SAVANNAH, September 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅞; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 12; net receipts 794 bales; sales 381; stock 4,336.

CHARLESTON, September 14.—Cotton market heavy; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12½a12⅝; good ordinary nominal; net receipts 1,312 bales; sales 700; exports coastwise 84; stock 6,160.

AUGUSTA, September 14—Cotton weak and declining tendency; middlings 12½a12⅝; low middlings 12⅜; net receipts 466 bales; sales 305.

WILMINGTON, September 14—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 259 bales; stock 804.

NORFOLK, September 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¾; net receipts 417 bales; stock 325.

MEMPHIS, September 14.—Cotton steady; middlings 13¼; net receipts 81 bales; shipments 10; sales 200; stock 2,394.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Cotton weak and lower to sell; middlings 14⅛; gross receipts 341 bales; exports coastwise 160; sales 130; stock 335.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14⅛; low middlings 13¾; good ordinary 12⅝; gross receipts 192.

BOSTON, September 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13; gross receipts 350.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, September 14.

Flour—steady; moderate inquiry; superfine western and state $4 85a$5 55; southern flour a shade firmer; more active; common to fair extra $5 75a6 80; good to choice extra $6 85a8 50.

Wheat—1c better for sound parcels; moderate demand; common and soft dull and lower; amber western $1 45a1 47; new amber western $1 35; new white Michigan $1 43; old white western $1 42a1 55.

Corn—1c better; fair demand; steam western mixed 74a75½; sail do. 76a77; heated and unsound do. 71a74; high mixed and yellow western 77a79.

Oats—opened firm; closed quiet; scarcely so firm; new mixed and white mixed Chicago 40a55½; white western 53a54; old mixed western 56a57; old white western 57a59.

Coffee—Rio cargoes 17½a20 gold; job lots 17½a21 gold.

Sugar—steady; limited demand; fair to good refining 7⅝a8⅛; prime refined 8⅝; molasses 7⅛; good Muscovado refined firm and in fair demand at 8⅛; standard A 10⅛; hard grades 11a11⅛.

Molasses—quiet and nominal.

Rice—steady; 500 bags rangoon and bond sold.

Tallow—firm at 9½a10.

Rosin and turpentine steady.

Pork—heavy; new mess job lots $21a$21 25.

Lard—steady; prime steam 13⅛, new do. 13⅛.

Whisky—lower and more active at $1 18.

Freights—without decided change; cotton per sail 5 32; steam ⅛.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, September 14

Flour—quiet and steady.

Wheat—fair demand and advanced; No. 1 Chicago $1 20; No. 2 $1 16 bid cash; $1 15½ bid for September; $1 13⅛ October; No. 3 do. $1 04½a$1 05; rejected 94a95.

Corn—strong and higher; No. 2 mixed 61½ spot; 60⅛ bid for September; 59⅛ for October; 55 for November; rejected 59⅛.

Oats—very firm; holders asking higher; spot 37a38½; September 3⅞a37; October 35⅛; all the year 33⅜.

Barley—quiet and steady.

Rye—steady and unchanged.

Pork—steady and firm; spot $21 60; September $21 55a$21 60; October $21 05.

Lard—nominally unchanged.

Bulk meats—steady and unchanged.

Whisky—dull at $1 16.

At the afternoon call of the board, wheat was a shade higher; September $1 16; October $1 13⅛; corn lower; September 60⅛; October 59⅛a59⅛; all the year 51⅛: oats steady; September 36⅜; October 34⅜a34⅛; pork and lard unchanged.

Receipts—flour 50,000; wheat 83,000; corn 85,000; oats 70,000; barley 32,000; rye 50,000.

Shipments—wheat 6,000; corn 347,000; oats 44,000; barley 4,000; rye 3,000.

ST. LOUIS QUOTATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.

Flour—superfine and double extra grades ranging from $4 to $5 scarce and wanted; other grades inactive.

Wheat—active and lower; No. 2 red winter $1 56; No. 3 do; $1 30.

Corn—firmer; No. 2 mixed in car lots 65; all the year 45.

Oats—active and higher; No. 2 in car lots 38a39.

Barley—high grades advanced; low grades declined; No. 2 spring $1 25a$1 30; No. 3 do 90a$1.

Rye—scarce; No. 2 69½ bid.

Pork—quiet and weak at $21 75 delivered.

Bulk meats—quiet and unchanged.

Bacon—irregular; only jobbing and order trade.

Whisky—dull at $1 17; lower to sell at the close.

Live hogs—steady and unchanged.

Cattle—steady and firm; good to choice natives $5 25a$6 00; medium to fair $4 25a $5; common to light $3 00a$3 90; good to choice Texans $3 85a$4 35; medium to fair $3 20a3 65.

Receipts—flour 4,000, wheat 88 000, corn 8,000; oats 13,000; rye 2,000; barley 15,000; hogs 760; cattle 1,895.

LOUISVILLE QUOTATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.

Flour—quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—dull at $1 10a$1 30.

Corn—in fair demand and firm at 74½a83.

Oats—dull at 40a50.

Rye—quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS.

CINCINNATI, September 14.

Flour—dull and unchanged.

Wheat—firm and unchanged for old; new dull at 75a$1 30.

Corn—quiet and steady at 70a73.

Oats—quiet and steady at 30a50.

Barley—quiet at $1a1 30.

Rye—quiet at 78.

Pork—quiet and steady; country $21 15; city $21 50.

Lard—dull; steam 12⅝; kettle 13⅜.

Bulk meats—dull and nominal.

Bacon—quiet and steady; shoulders 9½a 9⅝; clear rib 13⅛; clear sides 13⅜.

Whisky—in good demand at $1 15.

Live Hogs—quiet and steady; stockers $6 50a$7 00; common light $7a$7 60; good light to good butchers $7 80a$8 15; receipts 940; shipments 625.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CHARLESTON, September 14.—Arrived—Steamer Charleston, New York; schooner Brave, Boston; schooner Nellie, Belfast; schooner O. E. Glover, Georgetown, S. C., for New York, wind bound; schooner Geo. S. Hunt, Weymouth.

SAVANNAH, September 13.—Arrived—schooner F. E. McDonald, New York. Cleared—brig Gambria, Tupper, St. Johns, New Brunswick.

September 14th.—Arrived—s. s. Wyoming, Philadelphia; barks Devonshire, Emerson, Boston, Columbus, German. Cleared—schooners Glynwood, Silmer, Charlestown.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESORT

KENNESAW HOUSE,

J. Q. A. LEWIS.................Proprietor

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

Marietta, a beautiful little city, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, situated near Kennesaw Mountain, famous for its refined society, pure water, salubrious climate and bracing atmosphere, recommends itself to those who desire HEALTH AND PLEASURE. The "Kennesaw House" has the well earned reputation of being the "BEST" in North Georgia. Everything is in first class style, elegantly furnished, regardless of expense, while the accommodations and fare are excellent.

TERMS—To suit the times.

At a convenient distance from the Hotel, his a number one Livery Stable, kept by Mr J. A. G. Anderson, where elegant Phætons, Carriages, Buggies, etc., and fine Horses, can be had at a moment's notice, and at moderate prices. june2-dtf

PYE HOUSE,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER
RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge.
E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT,
sep13—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga

BROWN'S HOTEL.
E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,
MACON, GEORGIA
Opened January 1st, 1856.
BOARD.....................$3 PER DAY.

E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very libera patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,
aug30—dtf E. E. BROWN & SON

RICKS HOUSE,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
House new, clean and neat. Cartersville is noted for its fine society, good water, and for *health*. Rowland Springs—various mineral waters—situated within five miles, a nice drive, scenery unsurpassed. Inducements offered to families for the summer.
apr24-dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

READ HOUSE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.
If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.
W. M. LEWIS,
W. G. GANT, } Clerks.
june28—dtf

RICHMOND HOUSE NEAR DEPOT, and Branch House on Public Square, GAINESVILLE, GA. The Great Summer Resort for Health. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to either house on the Street Cars. Rates of Board, per month, $30; per day, $2; single meal, 50 cents.
HUNT & BRO., Proprietors,
Formerly of Southwest Georgia.
may2—dtf

FALLS HOUSE, TOCCOA CITY.
This spacious hotel, having been finished and newly furnished throughout, i now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Mr. Thomas Little, formerly of Gainesville Hotel, at Gainesville, Ga., will be pleased to see his numerous friends, and all the rest of mankind, at his hotel. No expense will be spared to make guests comfortable and at home.
THOMAS LITTLE,
may25—dtf Proprietor.

Dalton Redeemed!

Stop denouncing Dalton Hotels till you try
The Duff Green House.
A NEW HOUSE! NEW FURNITURE!
And everything about the premises new except the proprietor.
L. P. THOMAS,
aug25—dtf Proprietor.

New Holland Springs.

QUITE a number of my guests having intimated their intention to remain at New Holland Springs through September, and from the number of letters I am receiving daily from parties all over the country, engaging board for the month of September, I have determined to extend my business season until 1st October next.

My terms for the month of September will be, per day.....................$2 50
Per week..........................10 00
Per month.........................30 00

Children and servants half price. Parties attending Hops and Balls, per day, $3 00. Parties attending Balls, from Friday night until Monday morning following, $4 50.
W. M. NICHOLLS, Proprietor.
New Holland Spring, Aug. 24, 1875—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

RICHMOND HOUSE,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
This popular Hotel is located within one hundred yards of depot, is a first-class house, and gives firstclass accommodations. It is altogether the most convenient stopping place for business men.

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE,"
NEWNAN, GEORGIA,
Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house. Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests
E. C. YANCEY

PALMER HOUSE,
258 Broad street, 3d door above Globe Hotel,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
Good board $2 00 per day, 50 cents a meal.
MRS. S. J. PALMER.
H. D. STANLEY, Clerk. july10-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its depar......
july5—dtf

WOODS HOUSE,
RINGGOLD, GEORGIA.
House neat and clean. Ringgold is noted for its fine society, good water and health. The Catoosa Springs, with its various mineral springs, within four miles, nice drive, good livery accommodations, beautiful mountain scenery. Inducements offered to families.
W. A. WOODS.
may15—dtf

THE CHOICE Hotel, corner Broad and Bridge streets, J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor, (Situated in the Business part of the city,) Rome, Georgia.
☞ Passengers taken to and from the depot free of charge.
july13—dtf E. J. ELAM, Clerk.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger trains. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points upon reasonable terms.
sep8—dtf T. Q. MEDOWS.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga.
S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dt

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.
A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

Simmons' Liver Regulator.

SIMMONS'

TAKE

LIVER

REGULATOR

"The Symptoms of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the Liver is generally the organ most involved.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS,

Simmon's Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE, is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bill.

After over Forty Years' trial it is receiving the most unequalified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a deceased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all diseases and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDIC, NAUSEA,]

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

CAUTION!

Buy no powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.
For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.
As a Remedy in
MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple, efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—H. HAINER, St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect."—HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Governor of Alabama.

"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science."—GOV. J. GILL SHORTER, Ala.

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seventeen years. I can safely recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure."—H. F. THIGPEN.

President of City Bank.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator has proved a good and efficacious medicine."—C. A. NUTTING.

Druggist.

"We have been acquainted with Dr. Simmons' Liver Medicine for more than twenty years, and know it to be the best Liver Regulator offered to the public."—M. R. LYON and H. L. LYON, Bellefontaine Ga.

"I was cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator, after having suffered several years with chills and fever."—R. F. ANDERSON

The Clergy.

"Have been a dyspeptic for years; began the Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case."
REV. J. C. HOLMES.

Ladies Indorsement.

"I have given your medicine a thorough trial, and in no case has it failed to give full satisfaction." ELLEN MEACHAM, Chattahoochee, Fla.

Sheriff Bibb County.

"I have used your Regulator with successful effect in Bilious Colic and Dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy, and certainly a public blessing."—C. MASTERSON, Bibb county, Ga.

My Wife.

"My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and testifies to its great virtues."—Rev. J. R. FELDER, Perry, Ga.

"I think Simmons' Liver Regulator one of the best medicines ever made for the Liver. My wife, and many others, have used it with wonderful effect."—E. K. SPARKS, Albany, Ga.

M. D.

"I have used the Regulator in my family and also in my regular practice, and have found it a most valuable and satisfactory medicine, and believe if it was used by the profession it would be of service in very many cases. I know very much of its component parts, and can certify its medicinal qualities are perfectly harmless."—F. F GRIGGS, M. D., Macon, Ga.

SECOND
GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Jackson Artillery,
OF MACON,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1875.

5,000 Tickets at $2 00 Each.

5,000 Gifts Amounting to $5,000.

1 CASH GIFT		$1,000
1 CASH GIFT		500
1 CASH GIFT		300
2 CASH GIFTS,	$250 each	500
5 CASH GIFTS,	100 each	500
10 CASH GIFTS,	50 each	500
20 CASH GIFTS,	25 each	500
20 CASH GIFTS,	10 each	200
40 CASH GIFTS,	5 each	200
200 CASH GIFTS,	2 each	400
500		$5,000

One Ticket	$2 00
Fourteen Tickets	25 00
Thirty Tickets	50 00
Sixty-one Tickets	100 00

W. A. HUFF,
President Board of Trustees.
T. L. MASSENBERG,
Agent and Manager.
Agent in Savannah, OSCEOLA BUTLER.
AMOS FOX, Agent, Atlanta, Georgia,
Hunt, Rankin & Lamar's.
aug11—d2tawtiloct22

Notice in Bankruptcy.

NORTHERN District of Georgia: SS. This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Joshua M. Mitchell, of Union Point, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.
W. W. LUMPKIN,
sep10—d1aw3w Assignee.

Vendors of Fertilizers and Oils,
TAKE NOTICE.

HAVING been recently commissioned by the Governor as Inspector of Fertilizers and Kerosene Oils, for Fulton county, do now give notice to all concerned, that I can be found at my office, in the Franklin Printing House, No. 27 and 29 Broad street, at all hours of the day.
sep9—dtf JAMES S. LAWTON.

Atlanta Stove House,
No. 90 WHITEHALL STREET.
We offer our large and well selected stock of
Cook, Heating,
PARLOR COOK STOVES, RANGES.
HEATERS, FURNACES,
Plain and Ornamental Grates,
ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS,
Tin, Copper, Brass, Iron,
Japaned, Plain and Planished Ware,
Complete stock of French and Domestic Baskets,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE
generally. Fine Selection of
MOCKING, CANARY AND SQUIRREL CAGES.
LIFT, FORCE
— AND —
Steam Pumps,
GAS FIXTURES
of latest styles and varieties.
Tin Plates, Copper,
Zinc, Sheet Iron, Rivets, Ears,
Wire and Tinners' Findings. All kinds of
Pipes, Valves, Oil Cups,
Guages, for Steam, Gas and Water Works
THE CELEBRATED
Butler Gas Works,
Put up for Cities, Factories, Hotels and Colleges, at short notice.
Tin Roofing, Gold Iron Cornices, and general Contractors for Metal Works, at
FRANKLIN & EICHBERG'S,
90 Whitehall St.
sep14—d3mos

GAS AND WATER WORKS ATTENDED TO,
90 Whitehall Street.

STOVES, No. 90 WHITEHALL STREET.

Marshall's Feed Steamer.

WITH it you can cook all kinds of Feed for Stock, from one to one hundred bushels, with the hot steam, and thereby save fully one-third. With it you can wash clothes, heat bath tubs, and scald hogs. It is light and portable. Everybody praises it. Call and get one at No. 17 North Pryor street, Atlanta. ☞ State and County Rights for sale. JAS. G. LAIRD.
sep11—d1w

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING
NINETY-NINTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000, according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
sep14—dtf 41 Park Row, New York.

DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

ATLANTA, West End, Marietta, Decatur and Stone Mountain, General and Business Directory for 1876, will be published by the Southern Publishing Company. PRICE, $2 00.

This edition will far surpass anything of the kind ever published. It is in the hands of undoubted ability and will embody Five Complete, Separate and Distinct Directories, and will have a liberal circulation not only in the towns above mentioned, but also through the State. The liberal rates offered by the Publishers make it a desirable, judicious and economical medium for advertisers, and the low price at which the work has been placed, $2, places it within the reach of all and secures for it a large circulation. The work will be ready for delivery in December. A large subscription has already been secured. Our agents will call on every one. For further information call or address Southern Publishing Co.
WM. A. RAMSAY, President,
Corner Pryor and Mitchell streets,
sep12—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

THE MOST PERFECT MADE.
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
TRADE MARK
BAKING POWDER
SPECIAL
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
LEMON SUGAR, ETC.
ONE THIRD IS SAVED
in quantity by their perfect purity and great strength; the only kinds made by a practical Chemist and Physician, with scientific care to insure uniformity, healthfulness, delicacy and freedom from all injurious substances. They are far superior to the common adulterated kinds. Obtain the genuine. Observe our Trade Marks as above, "Cream" Baking Powder, "Hand and Cornucopia." Buy the Baking Powder only in cans securely labelled. Many have been deceived in loose or bulk Powder sold as Dr. Price's.
Manufactured only by
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati

PASSENGERS
Going North or East,
WILL avoid night changes and secure the MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets
VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.
This route is ONE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER than any other to the
Springs of Virginia.
W. D. CHIPLEY,
General Southern Agent,
G. J. FOREACRE, Atlanta, Ga.
General Manager,
Alexandria Va. [apr1-dtf

LINES,

Written on seeing a little slipper which Miss Mamie C. had worn in her childhood.

A treasured relic of her childhood,
Memento of the days of yore;
Many mem'ries fill this dainty slipper
Which once a daintier maiden wore.

Yes once, when childhood's hopes were brighter
Than e'en the drops of glistening dew,
And when the very flowers seemed fairer
And skies were clad in softer blue;

When, like the changeful April weather,
Sped on the scenes of early years,
Joys chasing griefs in quick succession,
And smiles commingly oft with tears;

When e'en the darkest scenes of sorrow
Which wrung her childish heart with pain,
Were like the fleeting clouds of summer
Whose shadows speed across the plain.

Around this tiny relic linger
Fond mem'ries of an early home,
Where gaily tripped the little maiden,
Unconscious where her feet should roam.

As though the wand of some magician
It rears that early home anew,
Recalls its dear, familiar faces,
And holds them forth in fond review.

About it lie the scenes familiar,
The loved, the oft-frequented way,
And all that threw a charm of beauty
Around that home of early days.

But where are they to whom 'twas music
To hear the lithesome maiden's tread?
Some linger still; but some are sleeping
Among the dear, beloved dead.

Ah, sunny, merry days of childhood,
Merry days that come no more!
Their mem'ries crowd this tiny slipper
Which once the dainty maiden wore.
D. C. R.

Columbia, S. C., 1875.

Summary of State News.

CARTERSVILLE.

—Bartow county has 2,443 white children between the ages of 6 and 18, an increase of 114 over 1874.

—Cartersville is not an 8 column town.—Express and Standard.

IRWINTON.

—J. T. Lingo captured one of the escaped convicts from Stevens' pottery, with a stolen mule, and received $25 for the negro and $10 for the mule.

—The county tax of Wilkinson is 175 per cent. on the state tax.

—A gentleman entered a negro school house near Gordon a few days ago and witnessed the novel sight of one pupil using the ebony back of another for a blackboard.

—Liberty Hill grange, of Big Sandy, in this county, passed resolutions to make up among themselves a sum sufficient to award suitable prizes to the most successful farmers of that grange, giving a prize for the three best acres of corn, one for the best acre of oats, one for the best acre of wheat, etc.—Southerner.

WAYCROSS.

—Some parties on the Okefinokee swamp are putting up barrels of pickled trout.

—Judge John L. Harris contemplates making Waycross his home

—Owen K. Mizell's turkey gobbler who sat on a nest of chicken eggs, hatched out one chick and then took the war path with red paint on against the entire barnyard.—Times.

BRUNSWICK.

—G. C. Fahm has been required to give bond in the sum of $5,000 to answer the charge of forging the currency of Brunswick. Fahm was clerk and treasurer.—Appeal.

SAVANNAH.

—The first rice of the new crop was received on Saturday, from the plantation of Dr. W. S. Lawton.

—The steamship "City of San Antonio" brought the largest cargo ever brought here from New York, being in bulk equal to 14,000 barrels.

—A. R. Dean, policeman, has been stricken from the roll for desertion.

—Aaron Alpeora Bradley, the old wahoo, in a recent case preferred against him in Charleston, plead insanity and was discharged.—News.

CUMMING.

—On Wednesday of last week an Angel made his appearance near Ebenezer church and carried off a colored boy, who was bound to a gentleman in that neighborhood. About o'clock that night, (being on the new moon,) Moon rose, pursued and overtook said Angel at Gilstrap's ferry, re-captured his boy, and, giving Mr. Angel some wholesome advice, returned home.

—Mr. J. C. Fincher showed us a piece of pure gold, nearly as large as an ordinary sized grain of corn, that he found a few days since in a small branch on his brother Seaborn's place, just below the old Blackstock gold mine. Mr. Fincher informed us that Mr. James Smalley, a practical miner, "panned out" a little over three pennyweights the second day—"panning out" over one pennyweight after prospecting, etc., the first day.—Clarion.

RINGGOLD.

—Judge W. H. Payne, who was, some time since, appointed auditor in the case of the creditors vs. the Dalton and Morganton railroad company, has completed the laborious task assigned him and filed his report in the office of the clerk of the superior court at Dalton.—Courier.

SUMMERVILLE.

—Oats are being sown rapidly, and those sown in the past week or so, are coming up finely.

—Rev. W. T. Russel, D. D, of LaFayette, resigned the pastorate of the Summerville Baptist church, on last Sabbath, to engage in another department of christian work; and Rev. J. M. Stansbury, of Tunnel Hill, was chosen pastor for the ensuing year, and is expected to enter upon his pastoral work on Saturday before the first Sabbath in October.

—At the last meeting of Alpine grange, held on Saturday the 28th of August, Dr. J. M. D. King, the master, was presented the sum of fifty dollars, in consideration of the loss of his horse, which was stolen some weeks ago from his residence near Alpine.—Gazette.

GAZETTE.

—Human spittle is poisonous to snakes.

—Marietta has completed her census. She has twenty-two old maids over 40 years of age, sixteen under 40, and about a thousand pretty ones in their teens. The number of old bachelors, widowers and widows too numerous to mention.—Journal.

HAWKINSVILLE.

—Old Toney Kinchen, colored, living within seven miles of Perry, came to Hawkinsville on Tuesday, being his first visit for fifteen years. He brought a bale of cotton which he sold for thirteen cents per pound cash, being one-quarter of a cent more than the market price. The bale netted sixty-five dollars. Old Toney is seventy years old, can read very well, and was the old "trusty" or family servant of Wm. Kinchen.—Dispatch.

SANDERSVILLE.

—He lives in this county, and was fifty-two years old on the 29th of August. His fifteenth child was born on the 20th ult., and is his tenth boy. He has thirteen children now living, having lost two, a girl and a boy. He was in to see us one day last week, on a matter of business, and is as active now as most men of thirty-five. He has been married but once.—Herald.

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

—W. A. Thompson to Miss Carrie E. Overton of Bartow county, on the 5th.

—G. W. Thearman to Miss Mollie B. Story of Chattooga county on the 2nd.

—H. R. Tucker of Chattooga county to Miss Emma Blalock of Catoosa county on the 1st.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

—Luke Hendrix, of Dawson county, 30th ult. Aged 80.

PERSONAL.

—C. R. Pendleton, of the Valdosta Times, or "Chawles," as the ladies call him, has a weakness for eye "glasses," and has gained a brilliant reputation by being the first discoverer of Okeefinokee swamp—the "Southern Dismal." As relics of his explorations he has two large mosquitoes in a bird cage, warbling over his sanctum door. He is single, owns three cemetery lots, and raises cotton on one, two acres in Okeefinokee and one "acher" in his mouth. He is a fine writer, gets out a good paper, is coining stamps (and already has one peck of different sized quoins), and needs a good housekeeper.

—John Triplet, of the Thomasville Times, is a ladies' man, knows how to get out a good paper, and is handsome. John wears his hair in papers, has a "love of a moustache," and lost $300,000 by Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s failure, which does not incommode him in the least. He drops down to Savannah once a year or so and always rakes in "ads." He smokes cigars at the rate of three for a dollar, or five cents, our memory is defective on this point Triplet has three 8 vo. 12 mo. albums filled with young ladies' pictures sent him, and a stock of perfumed "billets" linger in his trunk.—Savannah Advertiser.

BREVITIES.

—"It is astonishing," says an exchange, "what short dresses are worn over those $100 stockings." Astonishing, indeed. So sensationally astonishing as to inspire a hope that high-priced undergarments will never get higher.

—There is a rapidly increasing number of petitioners in New Jersey who will memorialize congress next winter, in favor of adding two stars in the national banner—one for the Beecher trial, and one for the Sartoris baby.

—Mme. Le Vert is in Salt Lake city. She is reading for the Mormons, and collecting materials for a volume of her western travels, to be called "The Wonder Land of the West."

—What do you think the newly appointed minister of Russia to the United States is bringing along with him for a name? What, but "M. Schichkin." He is no relation to our minister Schenck.

—When Georgia planters have to attach burglar alarms to each chicken to prevent it from being taken off the roost at midnight, the poultry must wonder what in the old Harry is the country coming to.—Detroit Free Press.

—Mrs. Milliss was asked the other day how she managed to get along so nicely with Mr. Milliss, and she frankly replied: "Oh, I feed him well. When a woman marries, her happiness for a short time depends on the state of her husband's heart; after that it is pretty much according to the state of his stomach.—(Brooklyn Argus.

—A returned Enoch Arden was tearing around and railing at a christian community that would allow a woman to starve nearly to death in the absence of her husband. The truth is he left her in the days of hoopskirts looking like this O, and on his return found her pinned back and looking like this I. The impression that she had starved was natural.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

—Louis Rehm, who robbed the Planter's bank at Louisville of a hundred thousand dollars the other night, is described by Mr. Duncan, the president of the bank, as "a most exemplary man in his habits; a member of the church; never drank much, or did anything disreputable before."

—The surviving natives of Fiji welcomed Sir Arthur Gordon, their new governor, with "military honors." Twelve hundred emaciated cannibals, awkwardly tramping in unaccustomed breeches, and shouldering muskets they didn't know how to use, must have been a glittering and imposing pageant indeed.

—The means of boring through mountains have been greatly perfected of late years. The boring of the Mount Cenis tunnel advanced at the rate of four yards a day; that of the St. Gothard now goes on at about ten yards daily, and will be completed, according to contract, by the 23rd of August, 1880. The total length of the St. Gothard tunnel will be 15,044 yards.

—King Alfonso doesn't want his mother in Spain, and does want to marry his cousin, the young daughter of the Duke de Montpensier. On the other side of the fence, Don Carlos proclaims that no royal exequatur of his is necessary to give force of law in Spain to the Pope's bulls and bears.

—A most interesting special report has been sent to St. Petersburg by the Governor General of Western Siberia. He urges, as a primary matter, the erection and endowment of a university. Men, he says, cannot be capable of discharging the duties of numbers of posts in the public service. There is, especially, a want of doctors, of whom it is said there are but fifty in all Siberia.

—Efforts are still being made to invalidate the election of the Rev. Dr. Eccleston as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Iowa. The assistant secretary of the late convention has published a card stating that at no one time during the session were there more than thirty-three parishes represented, so that the seventeen votes of the laity for Dr. Eccleston were a majority of the lay deputies. The election will be referred for confirmation to the standing committees of the several dioceses.

A Popular Error Corrected.

It is an absurd but very common error to suppose that a disordered condition of the liver can be remedied by a simple cathartic. Such is, however, far from being the case. Cathartics do not touch the liver at all. It is only when (as in the case of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters) the laxative principle is combined with tonic and stimulative elements, that the great secretive gland is directly acted upon. The Bitters, although sufficiently laxative to relieve the bowels moderately, do not owe their anti bilious effects to purgation merely, but to their power of rousing the liver from its inaction and impelling it to secrete and distribute the bile in sufficient quantities for the purposes of digestion and evacuation. Its effects upon the stomach and bowels is such as to ensure the regular discharge of the functions named and prevent abstraction or vitiation of the biliary fluid—in other words, to secure entire co-operation with the liver.
sep10—deod1w&w1t

ONE's first duty is to use every precaution to avoid disease, but when it overtakes a person it is then a binding duty to employ the best remedies to effect a prompt cure, such as may be found in the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters, which are pleasant to the taste and adapted to all constitutions.
sep14—d2taw&w1t

Fairbank's Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
SCALES

THE STANDARD

Also, Miles' Alarm Cash Drawer,

Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses, &
PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES,
Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore street Baltimore, Md.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 53 Camp street, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 93 Main street, Buffalo, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 328, Broadway, Albany, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul's street Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William St., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 Lake street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 139 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Pittsburgh.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 5thDealer Main street, Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 302 and 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.
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For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
july7—deod&w3mo

BRANCH & SMITH,

Successors to Branch, Scott & Co,

Cotton Factors,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

RESPECTFULLY Solicits Consignments of Cotton. Make Liberal Cash Advances on same.

Our charges for handling Cotton are: Commission, 50 cents per bale; Storage, 25 cents per month.

Special care had to the weighing of Cotton. Prompt returns made. [sep12—d3m

COTTON WAREHOUSE

OUR SLATE ROOF WAREHOUSE being the safest in the city, we solicit the public patronage.

MARK W. JOHNSON & WOODRUFF,
Cotton Warehousemen,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
sep10—d1w

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, September 14.—Cotton weak and irregular; new cotton offered ⅛c lower; sales 740 bales; uplands 14½; Orleans 14⅝. Futures opened steady; September 13 3-16 a13¼; October 12⅞a13 29-32; November 12¾a12 13-16; December 12 25-32a12 13-16; January 12⅞a12 29-32; February 13 1-32a13 3-32; March 13¼a13 5-16.

Money 1½. Gold 116⅛. Exchange—long $4 81½; short $4 85½. Stocks dull and unsettled. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet and nominal, except Tennessees which are better.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn a shade firmer. Pork firm at $21a$21 75. Lard heavy; steam 13⅛. Turpentine quiet at 31½a32. Rosin steady at $1 65a$1 70 for strained. Freights heavy.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—noon—Cotton easy but not quotably lower; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7⅜; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; cotton to arrive 1-16 cheaper; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in November or December, per sail, 6 13-16.

LIVERPOOL, September 14, 1:30 P.M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below low middlings shipped in December or January 7.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—2:00 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings delivered in November or December 6 13-16. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged, with the exception of corn, which is firmer; mixed western corn 30s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, September 14, 3 P. M.—Cotton sales to-day include 4,700 bales American.

LONDON, September 14.—Erie 15⅛.

PARIS, September 14.—Rentes 66f 75c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

(CORRECTED DAILY.)
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 14, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—Buying	112	Selling	114
SILVER—Buying	105	Selling	108
EXCHANGE—Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	90a92	Atlanta City 8s	82a84
Georgia 7s	98a100	Aug'sta City 7s	95a98
Ga. 7s gold	100a102	Georgia R. R.	95a97
Ga. 8s	104a106	A. & W.P.R.R.	98a102
Atlanta Water	73a75	Savannah City	82a85
Atlanta City 7s	73a75		

STOCKS—

Ga. R. R.	72a74	A. & W. P. R. R.	70a75
C. R. R.	50a53		

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load	7⅜ gross.
BEEF CATTLE	2a5
EGGS	18a20
BUTTER—	
Country	15a20
POULTRY—	
grown chickens	25a30
spring chickens	10a18
Geese	none
Ducks	15a20
FEATHERS	50a60
BEESWAX	25a28
RAGS	2a2½
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	4½a5½
Peaches halves	6
Peaches peeled	11a13½
Apples peeled	4½a5
Apples unpeeled	none

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
Prime white	$1 05
Yellow and Mixed	$1 03
MEAL	$1 05
GRITS	$6 50
WHEAT	$1 20a1 50
BARLEY	$1 60
RYE	$1 00
OATS	65a70
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 65
Clover	$1 25a1 40
Tennessee	$1 25a1 50
PEAS—	
Clay	$1 25a1 50
Cow	$1 25
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	37
Tierces	36
Hhds	35
SYRUPS—	
New York	50a75
New Orleans	75a80
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75a$2
No. 2 half bbls $5a5 50; kits	$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; ½ $4 50a4 75; kts	$1 15
COFFEE—	
Rio	23a25
Java	36a38
SUGAR—	
A	11½
White extra C	11¼
Yellow C	9¾a10½
Demerara	11
New Orleans	9½a10¾
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$7 75a8 00
Extra family	$7 25a7 50
Family	$6 50a6 75
Extra	$6 00
Superfine	$5 50
BACON—	
Clear sides	14½
Clear rib sides	14¼
Shoulders	11½
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	13½
Long clear sides	13¾
Shoulders	none
LARD—	
Tierces	15½a16½
Kegs and cans	17
Buckets	17a17½
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured hams	15a15½
Country	none
SOAP—	
Poor man's	$3 50
Diamond	$6 00
English crown	$3 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb.	55a60
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb.	57a65
Medium, 11-in old	65a85
Good 11-in old	68a75
Fine 11-in old	75a85
Bright navys	60a65
Bright quarters 12-in	60a65
Good	70a75
Fine	85a90
12-in, pouds, good	75a90
Stultz AAAA	$1 10
SMOKING—	
Durham, per pound	65
Cavendish	$1 25

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—	
Proof, 100 per cent	$1 45a1 90
80 per ct	$1 20

Miscellaneous.

LIME—35a40; hydraulic $1 50.	
NAILS—	
12d, 10d	$3 70
LEATHER—	
Sole, hemlock, good damaged	$26½a28
Good	29a33
White oak	40a50
Black upper	40a55
YARN—$1 20.	
SALT—	
Liverpool	$1 60
SHOT—	
Buck	$3 00
Drop	$2 75
BAGGING—	
Domestic	15½a16½
Borneo	16
Gunny	13

Dry Goods.

TICKING	8a33
STRIPES	9a14
OSNABURGS	10a15
CAMBRICS	6½a8¼
PRINTS	6½a8¼
BROWN SHEETINGS	8¼a10½
SHIRTINGS	6½a8½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	8a14½
DOMESTICS—	
4-4	9a9½
7-8	7¾a8
3-4	6a6½
YARNS	$1 10

TO COAL DEALERS.

I DESIRE to call your attention to the fact that I am prepared to furnish to the Trade, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL, taken from the old E. T. Coal Company Mine, near Caryville, Tenn.

Soliciting your orders, I am, respectfully,
aug26—d3m D. HART.

For Steam Engines & Machinery.

FIRST-CLASS,

At Low Prices,

Address GEO. A. BARNARD,
july4— Atlanta, Ga.

State and County Tax.

THIS books for the collection of State and County Tax are now open, at No. 5 Pryor street, Kimball House. Those wishing to avoid a crowd will find it to their convenience to call early for settlement.
W. S. WALKER, Tax Collector,
sep2—d1w Fulton county.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

SMITH'S PROPERTY.

I WILL sell, upon the premises, on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, Three Splendid Central Lots, as per plat, on the corner of Whitehall and Peters streets. On No. 1 there is a house which rents for $25 per month. This is one of the most desirable centre lots now on the market. Will be sold absolutely. Unquestionable titles. Terms—Half cash; balance in 30 days, with 10 per cent interest.
G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent,
sep12—28t Kimball House.

Portland Cement.

ALSO, Roman, Keene's and Parian, for walks, cisterns, foundations, stables, cellars, bridges, reservoirs, &c. Remit six cents postage for practical treaties on cements. S. L. MERCHANT & CO., South St., New York. [july13-deod3m

Business Directory.

LAWYERS.

ROBERT D. WALKER, Jr., LAWYER, Savannah, Georgia. Prompt attention given to business. Sept. 1, 1875—d1y

COLLECTION OFFICE—JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law. No. 19 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. All kinds of claims collected in the city or elsewhere, at reasonable rates. Full and complete reports made at the earliest moment.
july29—d1m

DANIELS, PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—d1y

LOCHRANE & MILLEDGE, ATTORNEYS at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the practice of law, in all its branches, in the several Courts of this State. Office, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, opposite Kimball House. Office hours, from 9 to 1, and 2:30 to 5:30.
O. A. LOCHRANE,
may9—dtf JNO: MILLEDGE.

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah.
dec13, '74—d1yr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia.
mar10, '75—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims.
april1, 1875—d12m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah.
mar10, '75—d6m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. S. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Ditman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law. Jonesboro, Georgia. Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—d1y

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1875—d12m

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.
TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia.
jan13, '75—d1y

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections oct15, '75—d1y

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—d1y

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—d1y

J. L. JANES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Georgia. Will practice in the Pataula and Albany Circuits. Elsewhere by special contract. Refer to Col. E. Y. Clarke, Hon. O. A. Lochrane, Rev. E. W. Warren. apr4, '57—d6m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.
BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam.
January 1, 1875—d1yr

H. K. M'CAY. R. P. TRIPPE.
McCAY & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law. Office, No. 74 Marietta street, next door above Mrs. Johnson's Boarding House, Atlanta, Ga. aug7, '75—d6mo

H. P. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton; Ga., Hon. J. W. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia.
mar26, 1875—d6m

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may15—

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DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street. Atlanta, Ga.

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Marriage Guide.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms; is indorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office and parlors, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

Cures all Private Diseases without the use of mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure all forms of "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness" in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No. 619 North Fifth Street, bet. Washington ave. & Green, St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1837.

Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases" which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness," Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in sealed Envelope.

Bankrupt Sale.

BY order of the Committee of Creditors we will sell before the Court House door, between the legal hours of public sales, on the first Tuesday in September instant, (7th), a house and lot at the corner of Alexander and Fowler streets, in the city of Atlanta. The lot fronts about 70 feet on the north side of Alexander street, running back about 140 feet on east side of Fowler. The improvements are good and comfortable, and the property every way desirable. September 1, 1875.
M. A. CANDLER,
WM. S. THOMSON,
Trustees Dollar Savings Bank.
sep11—dwed-sun&tues

PAINLESS

OPIUM

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ANTIDOTE,

Permanently cures the Opium Habit. For less money than any other. Discovered and Produced by Dr. W. T. Park, a Georgian. Regular graduate. 25 years in the Practice of Medicine, with an established reputation throughout the South, for his successful treatment of all kind of diseases. If no cure, money returned. Questions, Price List, and all particulars mailed to any one on application. Advice and Medicine for all old standing diseases, as well as the Opium Habit, forwarded by Express to any part of the U. S. Agents wanted in every section. Address W. T. PARK, M. D., P. O. Box 158, Atlanta, Ga.
August 11, 1875—dsun-tues&wtf

New Advertisements.

ALBEMARLE FEMALE INSTITUTE
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Nineteenth annual session begins first of September. For circulars giving Faculty and expenses, address R. H. RAWLINGS, M. A., Principal.

BROADUS FEMALE COLLEGE,
(Late Winchester Baptist Female Institute,)
WINCHESTER, VA.

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ST. CLEMENT'S HALL,
Elliott City..............Maryland.
Five vacancies, owing to enlargement. Apply at once.

Send Your Daughters to

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It is a HOME SCHOOL, healthful and accessible. The EXPENSES are LESS than in any other similar school, and the INSTRUCTION UNSURPASSED. Painting and Music are specialties. Circulars free.
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WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
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The 38th Annual Session opens SEPTEMBER 15, 1875, with a full corps of professors and teachers. The oldest Female College in the world. Endorsed by the best patronage in the South. Health record unsurpassed; instruction thorough curriculum of the highest order. Address
Revd. W. C. BASS. D.D., Pres't or
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UNIVERSITY of VIRGINIA.
LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. B. Minor, LL.D., Prof. Com. and Stat. Law: S. O. Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law-Merchant, International Law, etc. Sessions begin October 1, 1875, and continues NINE MONTHS. Instruction by text books and lectures combined, Illustrated by Moot-Court exercises. For Catalogue, apply (P. O. University of Va.) to Wm. WERTENBAKER, Secretary Faculty.

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THE BROWN COTTON GIN CO.,

NEW LONDON CONN.

Manufacturers of *Cotton Gins, Cotton Gin Feeders, Condensers and Cotton Gin Materials of every description.* Our Gins have been in use *thirty years,* and have an established reputation for *simplicity, light-running, durability,* and for *quality* and *quantity* of lint produced. *Our feeder* is easily attached to the Gin, and easily operated by any hand of ordinary intelligence. They are the *simplest* and *cheapest Feeder* in the market and feed with *more regularity* than is possible by hand, *increasing the outturn* and giving a *cleaner* and *better sample.* At all Fairs where exhibited and by Planters having them in use, they have been accorded the highest encomiums. *Our Condensers* are *well made, durable* and *simple in construction,* and to what is required of them rapidly and well. *No additional power* is required to drive the Feeder and Condenser, and no Gin House is complete without them. We are prepared to warrant, to any reasonable extent, perfect satisfaction to every purchaser. Circulars, prices and full information furnished, Address the above, or apply to G. T. & A. F. HART, Atlanta, Ga.

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STEAM ENGINES

FOR 1875.

More effective, and more complete, and more readily adapted to the various agricultural uses than any other in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty years' manufacturing experience, with reputation maintained and success established.

Send for Circulars descriptive, and containing testimonials concerning our Portable Stationary and Agricultural Steam Engines

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aug3—d&w2m

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Guaranteed Paying Business.

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Legalized by authority of an Act of the Legislature.
Tickets $1 Each, 6 for $5. One chance in every 3.
$250,000 in Prizes. Capital Prize $50,000
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1 Cash Prize of 20,000
51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $350,000.
[illegible]
20 Chances for $10. [illegible] Agents Wanted. Liberal Pay. For full particulars and Circulars, Address the Manager, J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming.

OFFICE DR. S. B. COLLINS'
PAINLESS OPIUM ANTIDOTE,
La Porte, Indiana, August 10, 1875.

To Opium Eaters.

MR. B. M. WOOLLEY, formerly my agent at Atlanta, Ga., having seen fit to advertise that the patients of Dr. S. B. Collins would learn something to their interest by applying to him, I deem it but an act of justice to all parties concerned, to state that Mr. W. was removed for the best of reason, i.e. the refusing to account to me as specified in contract, and the applying to his own uses money that justly belonged to me.

Persons designing to apply to him for the Antidote, (so called,) which he claims to represent, would do well to read the stories of Jas. Sullivan and Louis J. Vaughn; and could be informed respecting the honesty and ability of the said Woolley, by addressing me.

It is to be hoped that but few will be defrauded as I have been in my business transactions with Mr. Woolley.
aug15—d&wtf S. B. COLLINS.

The World's Favorite.

Sewing Machines and their Sales.

STUPENDOUS!

The sales of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines for the year 1874, are

73,544 MACHINES IN EXCESS OF ALL The Companies having offices at Atlanta, Ga.

Proof from Sworn Returns.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. Sold in 1874,	241,679
The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. sold in 1874	92,827.
The Howe Sewing Machine Co. sold in 1874, (Estimated)	35,000.
The Domestic Sewing Machine Co. sold in 1874	22,700.
The Remington (EMPIRE) Sewing Machine Co. sold in 1874	17,608.
	168,135
Difference in favor of Singer over 4 Companies	73,544
Or the four companies above named and fourteen others besides, sold only	287,239 Machines
The Singer Manufacturing Company alone sold	241,679 Machines
Difference in favor of 14 companies only	45,560 Machines
The whole number of Sewing Machines sold by all the companies is	528,918 Machines
Of which the Singer Company sold	241,697 Machines

or nearly half th number of the Sewing Machines sold in the world were SINGERS.

RECAPITULATION

OF

SINGER

Sewing Machine Sales!

Singer Sales in Year 1871	181,260 Machines
Singer Sales in Year 1872	219,758 Machines
Singer Sales in Year 1873	232,444 Machines
Singer Sales in Year 1874	241,679 Machines

BEATING THEIR MOST FORMIDABLE COMPETITOR

148,852!

in the year 1874; but the sales of that competitor show a FALLING OFF in 1874, as compared with 1873, of over 26,000 Machines! where (as already stated) the sales of THE SINGER COMPANY show an INCREASE year by year, and the sales of the other companies, for several years at least, show a DECREASE. Does not the above exhibit show conclusively that The SINGER is

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Test the SINGER before purchasing any other. Terms as easy and payments as light as are offered by any other Company. BUY THE BEST!

☞ Good Agents wanted, to whom we will pay a liberal salary or commission.

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sep-11dtf ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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A REGULARLY Educated and legally qualified Physician and the most successful as his practice will prove. Cures all forms of Private, Chronic and Sexual Diseases, Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or sexual excesses in maturer years or other causes, and producing some of the following effects Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage unhappy or improper, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Syphilis positively and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Piles and other Private Diseases quickly cured. Patients treated by mail or express. Consultation free and invited, charges reasonable, and correspondence strictly confidential.

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5,000 POUNDS NEW CROP Turnip Seeds now ready, to-wit: IMPROVED YELLOW RUTA BAGA, WHITE RUTA BAGA or Sweet German; AMBER GLOBE; HANOVER, POMERANEUN or large WHITE GLOBE; FLAT DUTCH WHITE TOP; FLAT DUTCH RED TOP; SEVEN TOP or Johnie Reb, best winter and affords an abundance of early spring salad, unsurpassed in flavor by any plant known. Also, German Green Curled Dwarf Greens, German Dark Purple Dwarf Greens, Tall Scotch Kale. Also, standard Georgia Rye, Barley, winter grazing and Rust Proof Oats and Seed Wheat of rare and choice varieties. Turnip Seeds mailed to any address at 90c per pound; by Express, 75 cents per pound.
MARK W. JOHNSON,
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CLERKS,
C. N. TERRY..........I. P. GRISWOLD
sep4—dtf

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THE GREAT

Georgia State Fair!

1875!

The Annual Fair for 1875 of the Georgia State Agricultural Society will be held in

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At the Beautiful CENTRAL CITY PARK GROUNDS,

—BEGINNING—

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18

AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

A large, varied and liberal Premium List covering all Departments of Industry, from which the following are extracts:

Field Crop Department.	
For the best and largest display in merit and variety of sample products from the field, garden, orchard, dairy and apiary—the contribution of a single farm.	
For the best six stalks of cotton—to become the property of the Society	$100 00
For the best five bales, crop lot of short staple cotton, by one exhibitor	50 00
For the best single bale of short staple	150 00
For the best single bale upland long staple	50 00
Horse Department.	
Best thoroughbred stallion	$100 00
Best walking horse	50 00
Best saddle horse or mare	50 00
Best single buggy horse or mare	75 00
Best combination horse or mare	75 00
Best double team, owned by one exhibitor	100 00
Best Georgia raised mule	100 00
Best mule, open to the world	50 00
Cattle Department.	
Best herd—one bull and four cows or heifers—all to be of one breed and owned exclusively by one exhibitor	$100 00
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Cow giving the richest milk	50 00
$40 and $20 for the best bull and cow, respectively, of each of the following breeds: Alderney, Ayrshire, Devon and Durham,	
Best sow and pigs under six months old	50 00
Poultry Department.	
For best trio of each variety	$ 10 00
Best and largest display in merit and variety of domestic fowls raised in Georgia	50 00
Best and largest display in merit and variety of same, open to the world	50 00
Best display of pigeons	20 00
Best display of rabbits	10 00
Horticultural Department.	
Best display of garden vegetables, grown by one person	$ 25 00
Home Industry Department.	
Best collection of jellies, preserves, pickles, jams, catsups, syrups, and cordials, made and exhibited by one lady	$ 50 00
Best display of breads by one lady	25 00
Ornamental Needle Work.	
Best display in merit and variety of female handicraft, embracing needlework, embroidery, crocheting, knitting, etc., by one lady	$50 00
Fine Art Department.	
Best oil painting (any subject)	$ 25 00
Best portrait painting	20 00
Best painting in water colors	20 00
Best display of paintings and drawings by one exhibitor	25 00
Best collection of drawings by a girl under sixteen years of age	25 00
Best display of paintings and drawings by the pupils of one school or college	50 00
Best display of photographs	Silver medal and 25 00
Best display of jewelry, silverware, etc	Silver medal and 25 00
Merchants' Department.	
Best display of dry goods	$100 00
Best display of fancy groceries	100 00
Best display of glassware and crockery	50 00
Best display of clothing	25 00
Best display of millinery	25 00
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To the Grange in the State making the largest and finest display in merit variety, of stock, products, and results of home industries, all raised, produced or made by the members of that particular Grange	$150 00

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THE PUBLIC will be kept posted of the progress and developments of the Fair in future advertisements.

SEND TO THE SECRETARY at Macon, for Premium Lists, embracing a full schedule of the premiums, rules, regulations, etc., and containing two engravings of the beautiful and magnificent Fair Grounds.

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T. G. HOLT, General Superintendent
MALCOM JOHNSTON, Secretary
aug8—1&wtf

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HAVE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,

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HORSE POWERS, VARIOUS KINDS,

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THE OLD COTTON GIN WITH A NEW NAME.

Findlay Iron Works, Macon, Georgia

HAVING JUST ADDED TO OUR IRON WORKS, AN

Extensive Cotton Gin Factory,

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING THE

"IXL" Cotton Gin.

The EXACT COUNTERPART (without addition or alteration) of the CELEBRATED SAMUEL GRISWOLD COTTON GIN, and the only TRUE COPY of that celebrated machine now made. The HALL COTTON FEEDER furnished when desired. The NEW AND IMPROVED (1875) HALL GIN AND FEEDER furnished to order PRICES VERY LOW. ☞Send for Circular and Price List.

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jun16—d1aw&w3m